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U.S. teams train Lebanon army

BEIRUT (R) — Eight American military teams totalling 74 men are now in Lebanon training and advising the Lebanese army, the U.S. embassy said Tuesday. It said their work included training Lebanese army instructors and teaching the Lebanese how to maintain their U.S.-made equipment. The Lebanese army, being rebuilt after years of chaos in the country, has long been mostly U.S.-equipped. On Monday, the U.S. embassy said that so far this year the Lebanese had received two M-48 tanks, 124 armoured troop carriers, 60 jeeps, and other arms. A further 32 tanks were due in Beirut Wednesday, it said. Lebanon's army has a nominal strength of 22,250 but diplomats say many units are still far from operational.

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Jordan cables good wishes to Pakistan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday sent a cable to Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq congratulating him, on behalf of the Jordanian people and government, on Pakistan's National Day. Prince Hassan praised the close relations between the two countries and the development of these relations in all fields. He expressed his wishes for further progress to the Pakistani people under the leadership of President Zia.

Assam curfew lifted

NEW DELHI (R) — Authorities in India's northeastern state of Assam Tuesday lifted a curfew imposed on strife-torn areas Monday after 25 people were killed in two days of clashes. The curfew was lifted from Tezpur town and adjoining areas in Assam's central Darrang District following an improvement in the situation. Tension still prevailed in some parts, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said. It quoted official sources in the state capital of Gauhati as saying the overall situation in other areas had been quiet in the past 24 hours despite stray cases of assault.

Mubarak to visit Peking April 1

PEKING (R) — The Foreign Ministry confirmed Tuesday that President Hosni Mubarak would come to China on April 1 for the first visit to Peking by an Egyptian president. A ministry told a press briefing the four-day visit would be a major event in the history of Sino-Egyptian relations and would further strengthen friendly ties. Mr. Mubarak visited China twice before he became president in 1981 after the assassination of Anwar Sadat. The spokesman described talks between Mr. Mubarak and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cairo last December as useful and said they arrived at satisfactory results.

Drought kills Eritrean thousands

BAHRAIN (R) — Hundreds of thousands of children and elderly people have died in Western Eritrea because of a drought which hit vast areas of the Red Sea province, a spokesman for an Eritrean guerrilla front said Tuesday. Osman Abu Bakr, spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), told the Qatari News Agency in Doha the drought had affected agriculture and killed thousands of cattle in the province. He said emergency government aid was only distributed to Ethiopian soldiers.

Egypt orders 5 bishops to leave

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has ordered five Greek-Orthodox bishops to leave the country at the request of their church in Greece, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman said the order was issued by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali and that the action was explained to the Greek ambassador in Cairo. The spokesman gave no further details but a Greek source said the five bishops were all working in the Alexandria area and had been in Egypt for up to 10 years.

Israeli settlement policy attacked

EEC reaffirms its support for Palestinian self-determination

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) leaders Tuesday came out strongly against Israel's expansion of its settlements in occupied territories and reaffirmed their support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

In a statement issued at the end of an EEC summit here, the 10 leaders declared that it was time Israel showed it was ready for genuine talks by refraining from enlarging existing settlements or creating new ones in the Arab territories it occupied in 1967.

The statement said that a lasting peace can only be built on the right "to secure existence for all states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with all its implications."

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the community did not wish to take a new initiative in the Middle East at the moment, but its statement on the region reflected concern expressed at the summit.

The statement was particularly critical of continuing Israeli expansion of settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

It said the time had come for Israel to show a genuine readiness for peace negotiations. It called on

Israel to refrain from creating new settlements or enlarging existing ones, which it described as contrary to international law and a major and growing obstacle to peace efforts.

The 10 heads of state and government also urged all parties to the Middle East conflict to renounce the threat of the use of force and said the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon was a most urgent objective.

They also expressed growing concern at the continuing Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and said it constituted a serious threat to the security and stability of the entire region.

Regretting the failure of all efforts to end the war, they called for a ceasefire, an end to all military operations and the withdrawal of forces behind international frontiers.

(Continued on page 3)

Full text of the EEC statement on page 3



SCHOOLBOY TURNS ANTI-NUKE: Eleven-year-old Bobby Bivolitz, from Mendocino, California, is arrested by two Californian Highway Patrol officers as he attempted to blockade the main

gate of the Vandenberg Air Force Base Monday. Bobby was among the hundreds who staged a protest against the testing of nuclear missiles at the base (A.P. wirephoto)

S. Arabia dismisses reports of unrest

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz was quoted Tuesday as denying reports of recent arrests in Saudi Arabia as a result of what some Western newspapers last month called an attempted coup or internal disturbances.

In an interview with two Gulf newspapers, the crown prince said the last attempt to topple the Saudi regime was during the reign of King Faisal, who was assassinated in 1975.

Asked to comment on rumours

of religious disturbances in the oil-producing eastern province, Crown Prince Abdullah said: "Such reports are baseless."

He also said there was no truth in reports that his brother, Saudi ruler King Fahd, did not attend this month's non-aligned summit in New Delhi because of internal security problems in Saudi Arabia.

"King Fahd's absence was due to previous commitments," he told the newspapers Al Jazira of Saudi Arabia and Al Siyassah of Kuwait.

The newspaper interviewers said there had been "talk of the discovery of a military organisation, which led to several arrests."

Prince Abdullah replied: "The last attempt in the kingdom was that political organisation during the reign of King Faisal, when the Arab World was in chaos. What has happened since then cannot be described as attempts to topple the government."

Abu Jihad off to Tunis

AMMAN (J.T.) — The deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces, Khalil al Wazir (Abu Jihad) Tuesday left for Tunis to attend the meetings of the PLO's higher Military Council there. PLO leader Yasser Arafat is currently in Tunis to chair this meeting and another of the organisation's Executive Committee.

Abu Jihad earlier this week told the Jordan Times that Mr. Arafat

is expected to visit Jordan at the beginning of April for talks with His Majesty King Hussein. Abu Jihad had been in Amman to attend the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of the steadfastness of Palestinians in the occupied territories. He too is expected back in Amman within several days.

Habib meets Gemayel

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Tuesday for talks on the latest U.S. proposals for the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Full details of the new proposals, which Mr. Habib put to Israel in talks there earlier this week, have not been revealed. But reports from Washington said they attempt to meet Israel's demands for "security arrangements" in South Lebanon.

Official sources said Mr. Habib and a team of U.S. diplomats began by seeing Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem, with senior officials including army commander Ibrahim Tannous.

President Gemayel then joined the meeting. Israel's demand for "security arrangements" has been a major sticking point in the withdrawal efforts.

Israel said it wanted to keep Israeli troops at several observation posts in South Lebanon, Lebanon.

Lebanon minefield injures 5 Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — Five Israeli soldiers were wounded Tuesday when they walked into a minefield in southern Lebanon, the army spokesman said. The soldiers were on patrol near the village of Kfar Nabrah when they decided to examine an abandoned building. Two of them were injured after walking into the minefield. Two others were hurt trying to rescue their comrades and a fifth soldier was hit by mine fragments. The army said an investigation showed the minefield was laid some months ago apparently by the owner of the building who had moved to Beirut.

Hussein returns

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Tuesday from London after heading a seven-member Arab League committee formed at the 12th Arab summit conference held in Fez to explain to British officials an Arab peace plan adopted at the summit.

King Hussein paid a brief working visit to West Germany before arriving in the United Kingdom last week. The King was met at the airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar, Coun Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members and high-ranking civilian and military officials. British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and the West German charge d'affaires in Amman, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi also returned to Amman with the King.

Hassan stresses need for vocational education

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Tuesday that the "current international economic conditions, such as recession and high unemployment, are to a great extent similar to the conditions which prevailed prior to the outbreak of World War II."

Addressing the opening ceremony of the cultural festival of the University of Jordan's School of Literature, Prince Hassan said that in addition to economic challenges, Jordan "is facing the challenge of the Israeli occupation and the instability and complications such occupation is creating in the area."

Prince Hassan said that more than 80,000 university students from Jordan are getting their education abroad, thus costing the country millions of dinars every year. "Is it democratic to give these students full freedom to choose their own specialisations as they wish, and our society having no alternative but to employ them whether it needs them or not?" Prince Hassan asked. "Statistics show that the number of graduates

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq calls for Arab support against Iran

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan said Monday that the countries which denounced Iran's rejection of peace efforts in the Gulf war should "shoulder their responsibilities to counter the stubborn Iranian attitude" and called on Arab states to "fully support Iraq against the Iranian aggression whose objective is to undermine the Arab Nation's entity, unity and civilisation."

In a press statement Tuesday on the second anniversary of the Iranian-Iraqi war, Ambassador Sultan said: "The Khomeini regime seeks to divide the Arab Homeland and incite sectarian fighting among one another. In this regard, the objectives of the Khomeini regime are the same as those of Zionism. Therefore, struggle against the Iranian aggression is a pan-Arab responsibility."

Mr. Sultan said Iraq's celebrations of the anniversary of the Iranian-Iraqi war coincide with Jordan's celebrations of the Al Karameh battle anniversary, "which manifests the cohesion of the Iraqi and Jordanian people under the leadership of President Saddam Hussein and His Majesty King Hussein to confront the common Israeli and Iranian enemies."

NATO, U.S. bases to top Weinberger-Madrid talks

MADRID (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrives in Madrid Wednesday for two days of talks on the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and bilateral agreements covering the use of Spanish bases by American forces.

Mr. Weinberger, who will fly in from Portugal after attending a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, will meet Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Defence Minister Narcis Serra, Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and King Juan Carlos.

He will also watch exercises by a Spanish parachute brigade and meet NATO ambassadors to the European security conference being held in Madrid.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to discuss the freeing by the Socialist government of Spain's integration into NATO's military wing and its review of last year's

decision to join the alliance—on which it has promised to hold a referendum.

But U.S. sources said that, after a recent agreement smoothing the way for ratification of a new five-year bilateral defence treaty, there were no urgent issues on his agenda.

Last month the U.S. and Spain concluded an annex to the treaty separating its provisions from the degree of Spanish military integration into NATO.

Mr. Moran said the protocol would allow the treaty—which covered the use of one naval and three air bases by the United States — to be ratified by parliament before a May 21 deadline, but indicated Spain might seek further changes in future.

The annex will allow Spain to decide the terms for NATO membership without compromising the bases deal.

Strauss maintains strong presence in coalition talks

BONN (R) — West Germany's three coalition parties re-opened negotiations Tuesday on forming a new government with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher under pressure to adopt a more right-wing foreign policy.

Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss, whose party replaced Mr. Genscher's Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) as second largest coalition party after March 6 general election, has drawn up a list of demands which would sharply change some of the directions taken under Mr. Genscher for more than eight years.

Mr. Strauss, 67-year-old chairman of the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union (CSU), gave up his bid for a cabinet post Monday after being told by Mr. Kohl that the three jobs that interested him — foreign, financial or economic minister — were not available.

However, the leader of the right-wing CSU is determined that his party will exert a stronger influence on future government policy and CSU General Secretary Edmund Stoiber said it had achieved "excellent results" so far in coalition talks.

A clash on foreign policy between Mr. Strauss and Mr. Gen-

schler seemed inevitable Tuesday. CSU sources said that earlier Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrat Union (CDU) largely supported CSU positions.

In a 27-page document, leaked to a magazine this week, Mr. Strauss presented controversial proposals that would particularly place a right-wing bias on Bonn's policies towards the Soviet bloc and Africa.

He also suggested the goal of eventual German reunification should be based on 1937 frontiers—a move the Kremlin is bound to see as evidence of "revanchism" and expansionist ambitions. Those frontiers embrace territories which today form parts of the Soviet Union and Poland.

Mr. Kohl wants foreign policy questions resolved Tuesday so they are not still an issue when he is formally elected chancellor by the Bundestag (lower house) on March 29.

Mr. Genscher is due to fly to Bangkok Tuesday night for a meeting between European community and Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) leaders and will not be back until the weekend.

The outcome of Tuesday's talks should show the extent of Mr. Strauss' influence.

Algeria, Morocco launch talks

RABAT (R) — A senior Algerian official has had talks in Morocco in what is seen as an important step in rapprochement between the two neighbours.

The Moroccan news agency MAP said Larbi Belkheir, secretary general of the Algerian presidency, delivered a message from President Chadli Benjedid to King Hassan.

Mr. Belkheir reported to the king on President Benjedid's visit to Tunisia last weekend when Algeria and Tunisia signed a treaty of friendship, the agency said.

King Hassan and President Chadli Benjedid met on the Moroccan-Moroccan frontier last month.

The two countries broke off relations more than seven years ago over the conflict in the Western Sahara.

The mission is also seen as a move towards a general normalisation of relations between the North African states of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, after several years of mutual distrust, with a view to reviving the idea of a Maghreb union.

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FEATURES

Divorce rate in Canada soars in 1970s

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OWA — Four out of 10 Canadian marriages end in divorce but of the casualties take the sting out of the divorce rate, according to a government study.

Courts now handle 510 per cent more divorce cases than they did in 1960s. However, three statisticians who compiled a report on the still argue that marriage is in a state of crisis.

About three-fourths of all people who do obtain divorce remain in fairly good order, said report which studied the rising divorce rate over the past decade.

Canada's divorce rate is still half of the United States but leapt in the 1970s to be virtually on a par with Britain and the Scandinavian states.

Long gone are the Canadian frontier days of a new country where "marriage was a means of advancing family fortunes and it was little wonder that the idea of adultery carried great social stigma," the report says. Today, citing adultery will get your divorce case through the courts fastest.

Chronicling the rapid changes that have caused such an upheaval in 20th century society, they say and leftover shreds of romantic notions about marriage quickly turned to dust in the great depression of the 1930s.

World War II put a further strain on marriage since husbands were away fighting and wives were out at work in the war industries.

But the big leap came in 1968 when Canada's divorce laws were changed and "grounds were broadened to include physical and mental cruelty, sodomy, bestiality, rape, non-consummation, imprisonment, addiction, separation and desertion."

Today it is commonplace and they write "divorce has gone from being socially reprehensible to something that is both normal and acceptable and something which even immortalises otherwise very ordinary people."

The report says: "There is more willingness to discuss the rights of children today, yet these rights are often lost from view in the smoke and fire of the trench warfare of divorcing."

It is a legal and social fact that women are generally awarded custody of their children and financial support for them, yet husbands default on these payments with regularity and impunity."

Only one-seventh of fathers who apply are granted custody.

"For the young child who is torn between two parents and who adamantly wishes they would reconcile, the medicine is made no easier to swallow by the realisation that most divorcing parents do not reunite and that joint custody is very rarely the solution," the report says.

The most famous example of "co-parenting" in Canada is Margaret and Pierre Trudeau. The prime minister and his estranged wife, who live just down the street from each other, take it in turns to have their three sons at weekends.

In what must rank as one of the most unusual domestic arrangements for a Western leader's family, the boys come to mother every afternoon after school and then go back to father for the night.

Unlike thousands of their compatriots, the Catholic Trudeau and his estranged wife show no signs of wanting to finalise the end of their marriage in divorce court.

Margaret Trudeau, now hosting a local television chat show, said recently: "I think I would only want a divorce if I wanted to remarry. I think I would only want to remarry if I wanted to have more children and I don't want to have more children."

In two-thirds of Canadian cases, it is the woman who petitions for divorce and the proportion is even higher when there are dependent children.

Marriages that end in divorce now last less than nine years compared with 13.5 years a decade ago, the report says.

Also among the flood of revealing statistics is the calculation that women are most likely to divorce at the age of 27 while the men make the break at 30.

Growing German passion for aerobics

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

BONN — West Germans have enthusiastically discovered aerobics, an American imported routine of physical jerks set to loud music that has reinforced the nation's passion for health and fitness.

More than one million West Germans are thought to be following the back-bending, muscle-stretching courses in the privacy of their own homes while 300,000 have already signed on at the fitness studios which have sprung up overnight in many towns.

The fad originated in the United States where around 30 million people are estimated to be regularly exercising to soul and rock music specially produced with aerobics almost exclusively to West Germany's women.

Many hope regular practice will

mould their bodies into Jane Fonda-like shape. Posters of the 45-year-old American actress's supple body are plastered all over the country.

She built up a billion-dollar concern by popularising the ideas of Dr. Kenneth Cooper and turning them into an exercise book which has sold more than 12 million copies.

Jane Fonda's lead has been followed in West Germany by another actress, Sydney Rome, who discovered the delights of the exercises while on holiday in America.

She opened West Germany's first fitness studio Let's Move just off West Berlin's chic Ku' Damm shopping area in September last year. She also produced a record for those who practice at home, and two books, all of which are selling well.

Now there are more than 4,000 establishments throughout the

country offering aerobics classes and there is already a "German Aerobic Club" which claims to have around 150,000 members.

The media has not been slow to recognise the potential of the craze. Most women's magazines have carried in-depth articles on the fad and the popular Bild newspaper runs a daily series on aerobics exercises.

One of the great advantages of the new craze is that it requires no expensive kit although certain articles such as a leotard, sweatband and particularly le - warmers are now regarded as a must.

Aerobics looks set to succeed jogging as the fashionable sport as doctors agree it improves condition without the risks of muscular, cartilage and tendon problems suffered by joggers who overestimated their capabilities during the jogging boom of the late 1970s.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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HOME NEWS

Pan-Arab drug union established

AMMAN (Petra) — The preparatory meeting for establishing an Arab union of drug manufacturers in the Arab World, which began here Monday at the premises of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) was concluded Tuesday.

The participants approved the working paper on establishing the union, its statutes, goals and means to achieve these goals, the foremost of which is establishing self-sufficiency in the production of drugs in the Arab World.

The union will work to: create a unified market for Arab medicines and medical appliances; acquire modern technology and expand scientific research in the medicinal industry; raise the standard of drug control, and to encourage pharmaceutical projects in the Arab countries.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, who opened the meeting Monday, stressed the importance of establishing such a union and said the question had been discussed by the 32nd session of the Arab Health Ministers Council, which officially requested the CAEU to expedite the establishment of such a union.

CAEU Secretary-General Fakhri Kaddouri, addressing the meeting, emphasised the significance of establishing specialised Arab unions which could contribute to Arab economic coordination and integration. He said the existing unions have contributed to Arab economic development and integration because they combine producers of a certain commodity, and the unions give them the opportunity to coordinate their efforts, thus improving their performance, and to expand the scope of their activities.

Dr. Kaddouri said the Arab World's consumption of medicines in 1980 totalled 1.6 billion dollars and this figure is expected to rise to 3.5 billion dollars in 1985. The Arab medicinal industry only makes up 30 to 40 per cent of the total consumption, and the number of Arab medicinal plants is no more than 43, most of which are small in size, have little capital and depend on foreign technical expertise, he said.

The executive bureau of the Arab Health Ministers, the general secretariat of the Arab Pharmacists Union (APU), the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID), the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA), other Arab medicinal manufacturing companies and the CAEU general secretariat participated in the meeting.

Alia children's art contest receives over 280 entries

AMMAN (J.T.) — As a result of its children's art competition announced earlier this year, Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, received over 280 drawings from children across Jordan and abroad.

The purpose of the competition was to encourage awareness of the aviation industry's contribution to international communication and contact between children, as well as to develop their artistic talents.

After carefully sifting the works, which related to the set theme of "Alia-Jordan's Bridge to the World", the Alia-Public Relations Department has put

together a selection of 62 drawings ready for public exhibition.

Princess Wijdan Ali will open the exhibition on Tuesday, March 29, to which the young artists, their parents, school principals and friends of the Alia Art Gallery have been invited.

The 62 works on display are the product of 59 different boys and girls, aged between 6 and 14 years of age. They attend 19 schools in Jordan while one comes from abroad. Fifty-one of the artists are Jordanians, while the other nationalities are Iraqi, Lebanese, American, German and Japanese.

Hassan receives new JBA president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court Monday the new President of the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) Suleiman Al Hadidi and the new JBA council.

During the meeting, they discussed the trade union and professional conditions in the country in general and the conditions of the lawyers in the occupied West Bank in particular. They also discussed matters related to the JBA and the practice of law in the country.

Later on, the new president and his council held discussions with the Prime Minister Mudar Badran.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday receives the Jordanian Bar Association President Suleiman Al Hadidi at the Royal Court (Petra photo)

Arab League celebrates its 38th anniversary

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab League Tuesday celebrated the 38th anniversary of its establishment. It is the oldest regional organisation to be established after World War II and preceded the United Nations, by six weeks, and other international organisations.

The Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 comprising seven Arab states—Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Yemen. The seven states signed the Alexandria Protocol establishing the league.

The goals of the Arab League were included in its charter, which calls for the protection and independence of the member states, respect for their sovereignty and the enhancement of inter-Arab cooperation.

The charter later declared its commitment to U.N. principles, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the solution of problems and disputes by peaceful means, and mutual assistance. In letter and spirit, the Arab League charter is also in harmony with the United Nations

charter which calls for the safeguarding of world peace and security, and the regulation of economic and cultural relations among the various countries of the world.

The Arab League was instrumental in arranging the Arab summit conferences which made crucial decisions on issues affecting the future of the Arab Nation. Inter-Arab ministerial meetings and activities also take place under the Arab League's auspices. The member states are also governed by the joint Arab defence treaty, which requires every member state to come to the help of the other state if attacked.

The latest achievement of the Arab League, which now has 22 members, was the Fez summit conference which adopted the Arab peace plan for the solution of the Middle East conflict.

In addition to its political role, the Arab League has several specialised agencies whose main goals and activities are centred on boosting inter-Arab cooperation and encouraging Arab economic integration.

Hassan meets Spanish team

AMMAN — (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also received at the Royal Court Monday the Chairman of Spain's Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro Lacalle Lellup and the military delegation accompanying him.

Arab-Afro talks end Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The permanent committee for the Arab-African cooperation ended Tuesday its discussions aimed at boosting Arab-African cooperation in the political, economic, financial, social and cultural fields.

It also formed a drafting committee of three Arab and three African countries to detail the resolutions and recommendations it has adopted. The committee will hold its final session Wednesday to announce its resolutions and recommendations.

The committee comprises 24 Arab and African member states, including Jordan which was represented on the committee by a delegation headed by the Jordanian ambassador to Tunisia.

Dudin, UNEP discuss environmental project

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin discussed Tuesday with the committee of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), currently visiting Jordan, the possibility of implementing a regional project to protect the environment against desertification, deforestation, soil erosion and water pollution.

The UNEP delegation will make field visits to get acquainted with the various activities of the Agriculture Ministry in preparing forest saplings, forestation and natural pastures projects. The committee, which arrived in Amman Monday for a six-day visit, will also have talks with appropriate Jordanian officials to draft a unified Jordanian plan for the protection of the environment and wild animals on the regional level.

The mission's task in Jordan is part of a world-wide effort to carry out the UNEP Governing Council mandate to facilitate the flow to developing countries of expertise and funding in order to overcome serious environmental problems. The UNEP has selected twelve countries, including Jordan, where missions will visit for a dialogue at the highest level on environmental strategy. The UNEP

will eventually select four countries from among the twelve visited which indicate an interest in developing a strategy to work on environmental problems.

The immediate objective of the mission to Jordan is to assess the country's capability and technical ability in dealing with these problems and to identify, through a joint planning exercise, projects for possible funding.

UNEP Executive Director, Dr. M. Tolba, has emphasised that, in order to carry out its task, the mission will have "to ascertain the political decision and will at the highest level possible on what constitutes the serious environmental problems, and what are the priority areas of concentration of environmental activities among those identified by the Governing Council in this regard."



Secretary-General of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies Abdul Ghani Ashi gives an interview following his discussions in Jordan Tuesday (Petra photo)

Red Crescent chiefs discuss refugees

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the National Committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (NCJCS) Ahmad Abu Qourah discussed Tuesday with the Secretary-General of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies (ARCRCS) Abdul Ghani

Ashi the needs of those affected by the earthquake in the Dhojar region in the Arab Republic of Yemen.

They also discussed the requirements of Lebanese and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and ways of coping with both natural

disasters, plane crashes, and wars in the Arab World.

They also discussed the volume of aid required by Arab member states in the event of such catastrophes and ways of making this aid available quickly to the victims.

EEC reaffirms support for Palestinians

BRUSSELS (R) — A summit meeting of the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) countries Tuesday issued a statement on the Middle East, the text of which is as follows:

The Ten are deeply disturbed by the continued lack of progress towards peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours. They are convinced that all parties must seize the present opportunity to achieve the two most urgent objectives: The withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and a resumption of negotiations aimed at a comprehensive peace settlement.

The Ten reaffirm their support for the sovereign and independent state of Lebanon and for its government, which should urgently be enabled to re-establish without restrictions its authority over the whole of its territory. This requires the prompt withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces. The Ten support the efforts of the United States to achieve this objective. They call on all concerned to conclude negotiations without further delay. They continued to support the peacekeeping role of U.N. and multinational forces in Lebanon.

The principles which underlie the Ten's approach to wider peace negotiations, as set out in more than one previous statement, remain valid. A lasting peace can only be built on the right to a secure existence for all states in the region including Israel, and justice

for all the peoples, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with all that this implies.

These rights must be mutually recognised by the parties themselves. Negotiations will have to embrace all the parties concerned including the Palestinian people. And the PLO will have to be associated with them. The threat or use of force must be renounced by all.

President Reagan's initiative of 1 September 1982 indicated a way to peace, and the Arab summit meeting at Fez demonstrated a readiness for it. The task now is to move beyond statements of principle and find a means to reconcile and implement the various peace proposals. The conclusions of the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council can and should contribute to the peace process.

The Ten therefore welcome the discussions between Jordan and the PLO. The Palestinian people and the PLO should seize the present opportunity by declaring themselves in favour of peace negotiations. This would be a major step forward, to which the Ten would expect all concerned to respond constructively.

The Ten look to the Arab states to play their part by supporting those who seek a solution to the demands of the Palestinian people by political means.

The efforts of the U.S. will continue to be indispensable to create the conditions in which neg-

otiations can begin.

Above all the time has come for Israel to show that it stands ready for genuine negotiations on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, in the first place by refraining from enlarging existing settlements or creating new ones. These settlements are contrary to international law and a major and growing obstacle to peace efforts.

The Middle East is a region with which the Ten have long been closely associated and in whose future they have a deep interest. They intend to maintain their contacts with all the parties and to use their influence to encourage movement towards compromise and negotiated solutions. They believe that this is in the best interest of the countries and the peoples of the region, of the Ten themselves and of their mutual relations.

The Ten express once again their growing concern at the continued conflict between Iraq and Iran, which constitutes an ever more serious threat to the security and stability of the entire region.

The Ten deeply regret that none of the peace initiatives organised hitherto has succeeded in bringing the fighting to an end. They call for a cease-fire, the cessation of all military operations and the withdrawal of forces to internationally recognised frontiers. And for a just and honourable settlement negotiated in accordance with the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and acceptable to both parties.

European leaders denounce settlements

(Continued from page 1)

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the community, which called in its statement for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be associated with peace negotiations, stressed the importance of current talks between the PLO and Jordan.

Mrs. Thatcher, who met with King Hussein in London last week, said Jordan and the PLO should seize the present opportunity to enter peace talks as time was running out for a settlement of the problems of Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

Western diplomats said that they doubted Israel would take much notice of the community's strong words or of its condemnation of the settlements.

The community's main aim was to signal to Arab countries such as Jordan that the community shared their desperation with the Israeli government's prevarication over peace talks.

"What we are trying to do is encourage the Arabs to call Israel's bluff by openly agreeing to enter peace talks with Israel," one senior European diplomat said.

The Middle East statement issued by the European community followed a visit to London by a high-level Arab League delegation headed by King Hussein. The King has also been to Bonn and Brussels recently.

The diplomats said he told European leaders that Arabs saw Israel's settlements policy as the clearest proof of its determination to hold on to occupied territories. The King said many Arab leaders believed it would be futile for them to announce they were willing to enter peace talks.

The diplomats said the European leaders felt the Arabs' reluctance to negotiate tended to sus-

tain the status quo and allowed Israel to hold on to the territories it occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The community wants to see progress towards a comprehensive Middle East peace, including peace in Lebanon, because the volatile region posed a potential threat to Europe and to world peace, they added.

In the community's view, the most promising basis for a settlement was still President Reagan's peace initiative of September last year, which foresaw self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan, the diplomats said.

Herzog elected president

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Begin's coalition normally controls 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset. Since the last election in 1981, he has narrowly defeated numerous no-confidence votes.

One coalition member, Ronnie Milo, announced Monday he would donate one million shekels

(\$25,000) to an army charity if Mr. Elon was not elected. Mr. Milo refused to say whether he would fulfil his pledge but resigned as deputy chairman of the coalition.

Labour Party leader Shimon Peres said members of parliament, by electing Mr. Herzog, had put national interest above narrow party considerations.

Hassan stresses need for education

(Continued from page 1)

from the schools of medicine and engineering in the coming years would be much more than our local needs. So is it fair to leave these graduates unemployed? If it is not fair, what should we do about it?"

Prince Hassan said that spending on personal consumption in Jordan rose to 91 per cent of the domestic production in 1981. The total general consumption reached 24 per cent. "In other words, the total spending on the overall consumption represents 115 per cent of our gross national product. This pattern of consumption is damaging to our way of life," he said.

"The quality of labour in Jordan is deteriorating day after day. This means a decline in the efficiency of maintenance and a higher cost for doing this maintenance. The questions of quality and maintenance cannot be viewed from a purely technical point of view. Ethics and attitudes are involved

here, and this kind of deterioration is an indication of indifference which is incompatible with the ethics and heritage of this country," the Regent said.

He called on Jordanian universities to give scientific solutions to the problems which the society is facing and said universities might be requested to act as consultants to the community to overcome the problems which both the public and private sectors are facing. "If this step succeeds, this would enhance our self-reliance and self-confidence," he said.

Prince Hassan said cultural symposiums are important in this regard since "they provide the appropriate opportunity to discuss vital topics and to reach practical and applicable solutions."

"One of our problems is that the Jordanian society still upholds the conviction that a university degree is a must. Such a conviction means that we still believe in ideas which were compatible with a phase which we have already covered. It also means that

the state would still be spending more money on the increasing numbers of university students while neglecting the vocational education which is needed for the current phase," the Crown Prince pointed out.

He noted that one third of Jordan's population are studying in schools, and said that "by quantitative standards, such phenomenon is a source of pride."

Prince Hassan asserted the significance of developing manpower and human resources "to prepare citizens for efficient work in a vocation or trade needed by the country." The educational system in Jordan should be flexible enough to adapt to the country's needs of qualified people loyal to their country, he said.

"Jordan as a country is shouldering the major burden of the consequences of the Israeli occupation in terms of borders, population and pressure. Consequently, it should be provided with all means of steadfastness and stability," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

American pianist to give concert

AMMAN (J.T.) — A leading American pianist William Nahore will give a concert Sunday April 3 at Amman Marriott Hotel according to a programme announcement released by the American Centre in Amman.

DNLDA to organise Arab book fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Several Arab publishers will participate in the Arab book fair which will be organised and supervised by the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) during national book week. DNLDA Director-General Ahmad Sharkas said, Dr. Sharkas said several publishers in the Arab World expressed their desire to participate in the six-day fair which will be held at the Palace of Culture on April 9.

Pakistan to exhibit handicrafts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The embassy of Pakistan will be holding an exhibition of Pakistani handicrafts and souvenirs at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Wednesday evening on the eve of Pakistan's 35th independence day celebrations. Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947 after a period of British colonial rule.

Lecture fixed on U.S. accreditation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A lecture on "college and university accreditation in the U.S." will be given Wednesday April 6 by Dr. Charles Cook. Dr. Cook is the Director of Evaluation on the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education at the New England Association of Schools and Colleges Incorporated according to a programme announcement released by the American Centre. The lecture will be held at the American Centre in Amman.

Real estate fees decline in February

AMMAN (Petra) — Revenues received by the Department of Lands and Survey in February 1983 amounted to JD 1,631 million in comparison with JD 1,905 million in the corresponding month last year. The figures which represent fees collected after the selling or purchase of real estate were released by the department's Director Badri Al Mulqi.

Jordan invited to Barcelona fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Barcelona International Fair which is due to open on June 10. The Amman Chamber of Industry announced this in a circular to Jordanian businesses and companies in which it said that those wishing to participate should supply samples of their products to the Ministry of Industry and Trade to be exhibited in the Jordanian pavilion at the fair.

Charity bazaar opens Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The first charity bazaar, organised at the Amman University College, was opened Tuesday. The proceeds of the bazaar will be allocated for the benefit of the students at the college. The two-day bazaar, which was opened by Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti, includes products and articles made by the students, the regional centre for the training and rehabilitation of the blind in Jordan, and the reform and vocational training centre in Jordan.

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Guest Editorial

Guilty by default

It was once well said that we never learn from the experience of others and only very reluctantly from our own. The American secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, has had the opportunity last week to discover for himself what it is like to deal at close quarters with a representative of the Israeli government. His exchanges with the Israeli foreign minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, on the question of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, were obviously uncomfortable and they have produced no tangible result.

This was predictable, since the two men approached the subject with opposite intentions. The Americans would like to see the Israelis out of Lebanon, so that they could move on to the next and far more important topic on the Middle East agenda: how to arrive at a settlement of the Palestine problem. But the Israelis are determined not to withdraw from Lebanon until they have completed their de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This means that they must stall for a few more months.

There is only one factor which could alter this equation. It is the exercise by the United States of serious pressure on the government of Israel. The fact has been demonstrated again and again, ever since President Eisenhower did exercise pressure and, by threatening to cut off American economic aid to Israel, achieved at once the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai and the Golan Heights in 1957. Since then, no American politician has followed his example, and every president and every secretary of state has had to learn by bitter and humiliating experience that there is no other way of curbing Israel's expansionism or of achieving a settlement which is either just or workable in the Middle East. While he is in office, no American politician dares to grasp this nettle. Only when he is safely in retirement does he come out into the open — as Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski have recently done — about the way the Israelis obstructed and undermined and eventually frustrated every attempt to keep them within bounds.

When Mr. Shultz comes to write his memoirs, this is what he is likely to say — for he is an honest man — about his failure to obtain an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and so to prevent Israel from swallowing up the West Bank and Gaza.

"We knew that the Israelis' objective in invading Lebanon was to consolidate their hold on the whole of Palestine. We knew also that if they achieved this objective, the moderate regimes in the Arab World who had tried to cooperate with us would be weakened and possibly overthrown. We could see that the familiar cycle of war and revolution would be renewed and that from every point of view this would be a damaging and possibly disastrous outcome for the United States and its allies."

"But in trying to induce the Israelis to be more reasonable I was up against obstacles which I could not surmount. My task was not made easier by the fact that my predecessor, Al Haig, had given the Israelis the go-ahead for their attack, so that they could and did argue that it was unreasonable to expect them to go back on a step which the U.S. had authorised until they had achieved their objective. But the principal obstacle, about which we had many discussions in the state department and the White House, was a domestic one. My advisers in the department urged that only by threatening to reduce our enormous aid programme to Israel would we persuade Mr. Begin and his associates to accede to our wishes. But the shadow of the 1984 presidential election was already lengthening over us and we were reluctantly persuaded that if we so much as hinted at such an intention, the Israelis and their friends in congress would go after us. We felt badly about the Palestinians; but we could not go into the election with a handicap like that."

Forty years ago, writing in the context of the persecution of the Jews in Europe, Arthur Koestler admonished a friend in these terms: "As long as you don't feel... ashamed to be alive while others are put to death, you will remain what you are, an accomplice by omission." That will be history's reproach to the politicians of today, Americans and Europeans alike: that they were accomplices not actively or positively or from any sense of conviction, but merely by omission — in a crime against humanity.

— Middle East International, London

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Monday marks solidarity day

OUR steadfast kinsmen in the occupied territories Monday celebrated, together with their Jordanian brothers, the anniversary of the Al Karamah battle in which Jordanians and Palestinians fought in one rank to inflict a defeat on the Israeli forces for the first time since the June 1967 war.

On Monday also, our kinsmen in the occupied territories heeded the appeal of the Supreme Islamic Council in Jerusalem and staged a strike in the holy city. They also escalated their action in the rest of the occupied areas as an expression of their determination to defend Al Aqsa Mosque.

On the same day also, the Israeli authorities released the Jewish settlers who planned to storm the mosque 10 days ago. The Israeli authorities also announced the establishment of eight new settlements, which the Israeli opposition labelled as a deliberate action intended to prevent any Arab state from entering into the peace negotiations which the United States has initiated.

Needless to say, all these events, which took place in one single day, are further evidence of the need for Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and that our steadfast kinsmen in the occupied territories have foiled the Jewish designs against Al Aqsa Mosque. The decision by the Israeli authorities to construct eight new settlements in the occupied territories and to release the criminals who plotted against the mosque mean that Israel is escalating the already dangerous situation in the occupied territories. This is what His Majesty King Hussein has warned against in his recent press conference in London. These two measures are also a challenge to the credibility and the ability of the American administration to activate the peace process in the area.

Al Dustour: Karameh restored pride

THE Jordanians proudly celebrated yesterday the 15th anniversary of Al Karamah battle. The battle was fought at a gloomy time in the history of our nation with the enemy believing that we were on the point of surrendering to his military superiority and arrogance. The battle, however, reaffirmed the fact that faith can turn defeat into victory and that the determination to resist can thwart the enemy. Israel thought that the 1967 war was the end of our nation, but Al Karamah battle proved that the war was a mere setback which was overcome in less than one year.

OPEC's price cut gives Venezuela a cash shortage

By Keith Grant
Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela, already preparing to renegotiate some \$15 billion in foreign debt this year, faces a desperate cash shortage as a result of this week's OPEC oil price cut. Its currency, the bolivar, has lost half its value on the free market in the past two weeks, inflation is expected to double this year and multinational investors, seeing little chance of profit, are preparing to pull out. Despite promised budget economies, bankers and economists say the government has little choice but to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign banks to tide it over at least until 1984. The 15 per cent price cut by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), of which Venezuela is a member, means an estimated loss of \$3 to

3.5 billion in oil export income from the targeted 16 billion, bringing it below last year's level of imports of \$13 billion.

Venezuela also needs to quickly to restructure its foreign debt, which totals \$32 billion, to restore the flow of foreign credit and revive business activity that has been paralysed since exchange controls were introduced two weeks ago, the bankers said. The bolivar was quoted last week at 9.05 to the dollar against the old rate of 4.3, and private businesses have begun large-scale layoffs to cut costs.

Foreign investment in Venezuela is around \$2 billion according to official figures, with the United States accounting for 50 per cent. But many multinationals have been hit by the new exchange controls and are preparing to pull out. "The result will be that Venezuela will lose access to the foreign technology and know-how it desperately needs for its development," said Rodger Farrell, president of the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce.

Zero growth

The country has experienced virtually zero growth over the past three years and has cut back on major oil, steel and infrastructure investment projects with declining oil income, already 20 per cent down last year.

Some economists predict that the bolivar could decline to 15 to the dollar in coming months and they expect the cost of living to increase this year to double from last year's 9.9 per cent as a result of the devaluation.

President Luis Herrera Campins recently said the country must adapt to times of sacrifice, and sharply criticised the previous administration for "running up

foreign debts uncontrollably during the delirious years of oil bonanza."

The government had set aside only \$5 billion of the original \$18.1 billion 1983 budget for debt service — 1.4 billion for repayments and 3.6 billion for refinancing loans. It now recognises that it not only has to refinance some \$6.6 billion in short-term public agency debt, but also 3.5 billion owed by state owned banks. It is also pressing the private sector to reschedule some \$4 to \$5 billion.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa said recently there were simply not enough foreign reserves to service all public and private debt this year.

With the five-dollar OPEC price cut and its own production quota cut to 1.7 million barrels per day from the targeted two million, Venezuela was thinking of seeking between \$1.2 and 1.5 billion from

the IMF as well as \$2 to 3 billion from the banks, one well-informed banking source said.

The loans are expected to feature in talks in New York this week between Mr. Sosa and Venezuela's creditor banks. He may also formally broach the subject of rescheduling private debts. Bankers say Mr. Sosa was received with some scepticism on his previous visit to New York early this month, from which he returned unexpectedly, having cancelled two important meetings with the banks. "The Venezuelans have yet to present a clear economic recovery plan so that a programme for restructuring the debt can be worked out," one banker commented after his return.

The OPEC agreement has helped clarify Venezuela's likely cash flow for this year, although its full impact on the market remains uncertain, banking sources said. Much depends on its ability to

hold up sales of heavy crudes and refined products, which together make up 60 per cent of exports and compete more directly with non-OPEC Mexico than with the rest of the cartel.

Venezuela must also restore the flow of foreign credit needed to pump liquidity into the private sector, as well as to finance government programmes, the source said. Additional finance will almost certainly be required for projects such as the Guai hydroelectric development, which is running short of funds as it nears completion.

However, banks are likely to adopt strict criteria for this lending, with only high-priority projects getting the go-ahead. But analysts believe foreign banks are likely to agree to reschedule most of the private sector debts, since the alternative would be to bankrupt a lot of companies unable to meet increased costs.

Will the Lavi fighter bomber get Israel out of Lebanon?

Almost the first official act of Mr. Moshe Arens, who was sworn in as Israel's defence minister on March 3rd, was to order Israel Aircraft Industries to proceed with the development of the Lavi fighter-bomber. Mr. Arens had been deeply involved in the project during his last few months as ambassador to the United States. His proposal was that Israel should be allowed to spend several hundred million dollars of the aid money that it expects to get over the next several years on developing the Lavi.

The Lavi aircraft the Israeli air force wants will cost at least \$6 billion (in 1982 dollars). But American policy calls for military aid money to be spent in the United States, and for weapons already in production, not for developing new ones. Even when exceptions have been made (one allowed Israel to use certain aid funds to develop its Merkava tank several years ago) they have been for equipment to be used by the receiving country, and not for subsidising weapons which would compete against American products for international sales.

The Lavi seems bound to be

seen as a direct challenge to two American fighter-bombers designed specifically for export: Northrop's old F-5, redesigned in the 1980s and rechristened the F-20, and General Dynamics' watered-down F-16. Both aircraft were modified over the last two years to provide weaponry either for countries which could not afford advanced aircraft or for countries (like Taiwan) which the United States did not want to equip with them.

Israel was starting work on the Lavi at about the same time. Although mainly for the Israeli air

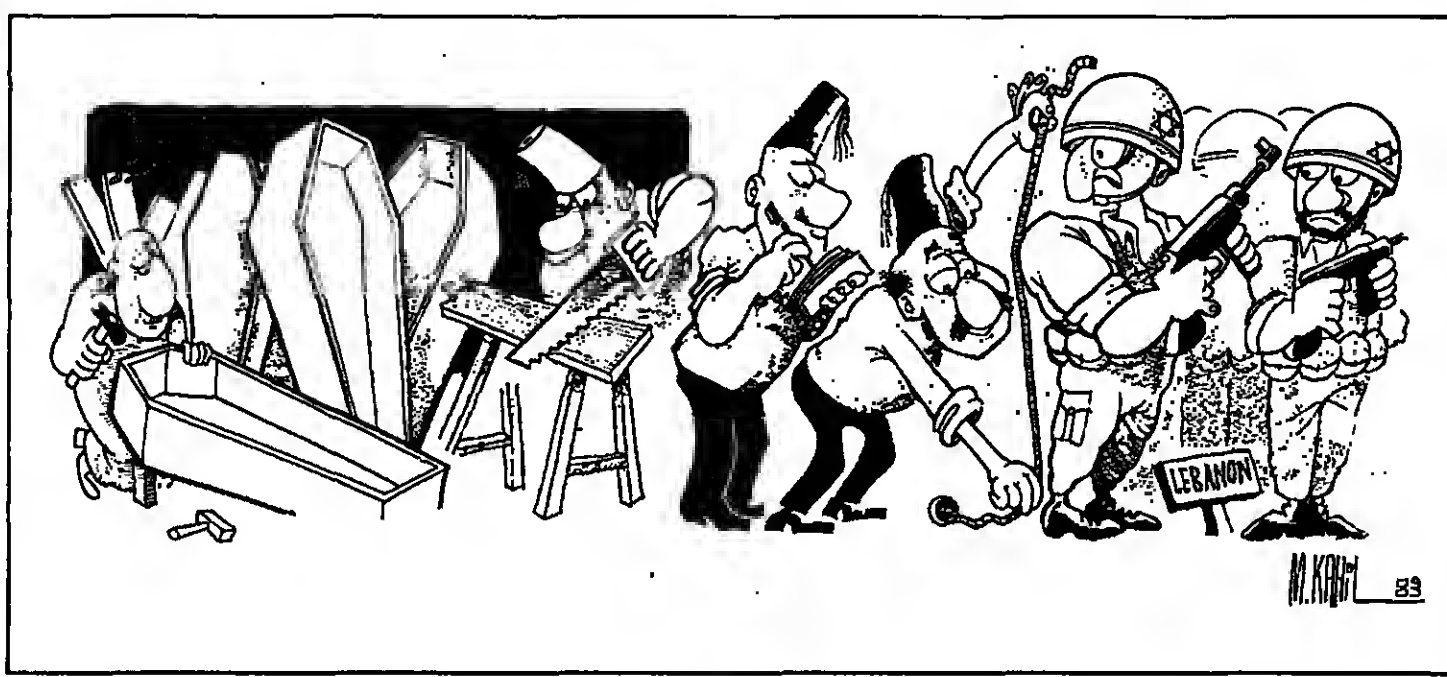
force, there was never any doubt that the Lavi would be the same sort of aircraft as the new American ones for roughly the same price, and that it would eventually be offered for sale to foreign countries. At first the American companies were not worried; because they were working with proven designs they would be able to get into the air much earlier. However, neither company has yet sold any of its new-old aircraft, and now the Lavi prototype is within three years of flying. Not a long time in the life of fighter-bombers. Israel has promised not to export

any Lavis before 1990. This is not much of a concession: the Lavi schedule, disclosed in a confidential briefing last autumn, showed that series production would not begin until April, 1990. Israel has also produced a list of American subcontractors. Some, such as Pratt and Whitney, the engine maker, are needed to provide components that Israel could not build at any reasonable price. Several others have been asked to tender for bits and pieces. A very expensive bit, the radar, is still up for grabs. The effect has been to create an American constituency

for the Lavi.

The first reaction of the state and defence departments to the Israeli request to programme its aid money was "Not only no, but hell no". But the final decision will be the president's. He is being advised to hold up the money for the Lavi as well as approval for the transfer of some of the advanced technology that Israel needs for it; these might be used as levers to prise the Israeli army out of Lebanon.

— The Economist



Too many peace plans hamper peace in Central America

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Attempts to end the bloodshed and tension in turbulent Central America are being hampered partly by the fact that there are too many peace plans. "The governments of the region are having problems to agree on which peace plan to discuss," said a Western diplomat. "Though this is only one obstacle on the road to peace, it is a fairly substantial one."

According to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, there have been 18 different peace plans for Central America since 1980. None had success in defusing the most explosive issues of the troubled region: The civil wars in El Salvador and Guatemala and tensions between Nicaragua and Honduras. Following Pope John Paul's visit to Central America this month, Costa Rica offered yet another peace plan. Honduras announced efforts to convene a foreign ministers' meeting and a gathering of heads of state. Nicaragua said it would hold a continental conference on peace, and El Salvador could shoulder a Costa Rican mediation attempt.

At the same time, President Reagan warned about "the advance of Communism" in Central America and asked Congress to agree to vastly increased military aid for El Salvador's U.S.-backed army in its fight against leftist insurgents.

Washington has sponsored a number of unsuccessful peace moves, including a meeting in Costa Rica in October of seven Central American and Caribbean countries plus the United States. Dubbed "Forum for Peace and Democracy," the gathering ended with ringing assertions that free elections were the key to Central America's problems. The forum excluded Nicaragua and Guatemala, saying their governments were not freely elected.

The meeting was widely seen as a United States effort to forge an alliance against Nicaragua, whose

leftist rulers have been chief targets of U.S. hostility. Diplomatic analysts said the Costa Rica forum was meant as an alternative to a joint Mexican-Venezuelan proposal which embraced Nicaragua as a crucial element in any genuine peace moves and urged direct talks between El Salvador's U.S.-backed government and its left-wing guerrilla enemies.

Important elements of the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal have now been adopted by Costa Rica after Foreign Minister Volio said his government was trying to work out a new plan incorporating the best elements of previous initiatives.

Mr. Volio explained that Costa Rica had invited the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala to talk peace and prospects were good that they would all accept. The proposal drew a muted welcome from President Reagan, who took the opportunity to launch another attack on the Nicaraguan leadership and what he termed its lack of respect for freedom. Just three days after Costa Rica announced efforts for a plan to end all plans, Nicaragua said it had invited 22 organisations from Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa to a "continental conference for peace and sovereignty."

Two days later, Honduras said it was preparing a meeting of Latin American foreign ministers to discuss peace in Central America. Government sources added there were parallel efforts to draw a few presidents to Honduras. Progress in promoting peace has so far been hindered by disagreement over the causes of Central America's conflicts. The United States and its allies in Central America — El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica — say that violence and war are rooted in Cuban and Soviet attempts to spread left-wing revolution from Nicaragua to the rest of the region.

Leftists and liberals throughout Latin America blame social injustice and economic inequality. They accuse the United States of interfering in Central American affairs and say Washington views the area solely in the context of the East-West struggle.

This perception of Central America's complex problems has brought Washington into sharp conflict with Mexico, a country many diplomatic analysts see as particularly well-suited to play an active role in peace moves because of its cordial ties with Nicaragua and leftist organisations.

The Mexicans reacted angrily to President Reagan's assertion on March 10 that El Salvador's violence, left unchecked, would spread to Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica and create a threat to Panama, the canal, and ultimately Mexico.

At the meeting of non-aligned states in New Delhi, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda promptly condemned "a simplistic approach to international realities... (which) would have us believe that revolution in Central America would automatically spread to other countries in the region."

He added: "The current crisis in the area is tied to backwardness, misery, secular exploitation — not, as some claim, to an ideological East-West confrontation."

Why so many hopes are pinned on Darlington

By Alexander Maxey
Reuters

DARLINGTON, England — Britain's political leaders are descending on this small northern town for an event that could determine prospects for the next general election. Cabinet ministers, opposition leaders and past or prospective prime ministers are all journeying from London to campaign in a parliamentary by-election which ordinarily might excite little passion.

But on the result of the March 24 ballot, necessitated by the death of member of parliament Ted Fletcher, may hang the date Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher chooses to seek re-election, the future of Michael Foot as opposition Labour Party leader and the fate of the new centrist alliance of the Liberal Party and the new Social Democratic Party (SDP). The alliance scored a stunning by-election upset last month by seizing from Labour the London dockland seat of Bermondsey. It hopes now to confirm its rise — checked last year by the patriotic fervour over the Falklands war — by taking Darlington, a marginal seat held by Labour. Polls and local opinion say it can be done, with possibly profound repercussions for the two major parties.

"Why is half the cabinet coming here?" a local Conservative asked, providing his own answer: "Because it matters a damn lot, that's why." Mrs. Thatcher must call the general election by May 1984, when her five-year term expires but, with the Conservatives now riding high in opinion polls, she is widely expected to call a vote this October. An alliance victory in Darlington could persuade her to postpone the election until next year. It would also be another major setback for Labour and would reopen the question of Mr. Foot's leadership in a party riven by left-right divisions.

Mrs. Thatcher has despatched seven ministers, about one-third of her cabinet, to canvass Darlington's streets, bars and halls. James Callaghan, the last Labour prime minister, calls Oswald O'Brien, his party's centrist candidate, "my kind of candidate," and is paying two visits. Mr. O'Brien, 54, a college professor, has shunned the support of Labour's far left.

Social Democratic leader Roy Jenkins and the three other ex-labour cabinet ministers who founded the party, Shirley Williams, David Owen and William Rodgers, have all made repeated trips to the town.

Air of aloofness

None of the parties could have picked a trickier place than Darlington upon which to pin any hopes. Isolated from the heavy industrial areas of northeast England by encircling farmland, it has an air of aloofness. Most of the candidates agree its 68,000 voters

are inscrutable. Labour's Ted Fletcher, who held the seat with a margin of 1,052 votes at the 1979 general election, was the town's Member of Parliament for 19 years until his death last month. But for 13 years before that Darlington voted Conservative. Four out of five of its biggest employers are in heavy engineering, apply for a town usually described as Britain's "birthplace of the railways", where the first steam-powered train ran from nearby Stockton to Darlington in 1825.

But Darlington is also still a market town, a place of sedate Victorian gothic architecture where cattle are sold beneath the town clock at the twice-weekly auction. Unemployment has not ravaged Darlington as harshly as it has the rest of the northeast but the issue dominates the election. Even Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine could not deliver a speech on disarmament without being heckled over unemployment.

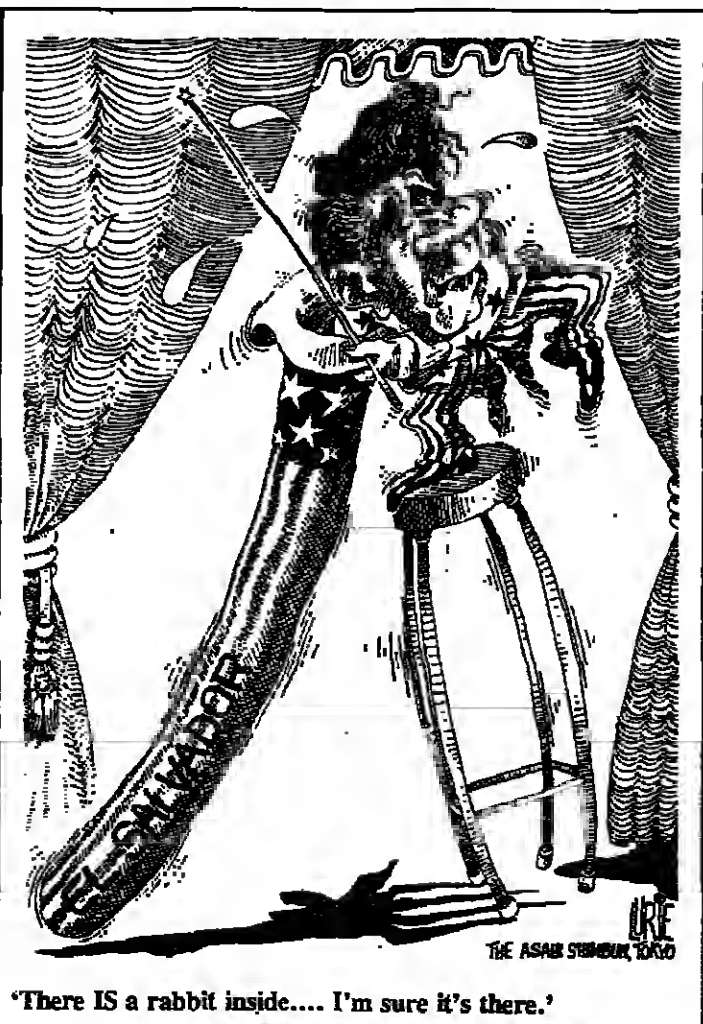
Local people widely predict victory for the alliance's 37-year-old candidate Tony Cook, a bearded television reporter. Figures released by the alliance after interviews with 58 per cent of the electorate put it ahead with a probable 34.5 per cent share of the vote, while the Conservatives had 15.5 per cent, Labour 13 per cent and 25 per cent were undecided.

Alliance rallies have drawn Darlington's biggest crowds in decades: 1,000 turned out to see Liberal leader David Steel and Mr. Jenkins. They came, the Social Democratic leader said, "not to cheer nor primarily to cheer, though they cheered quite a lot, but to listen to our case."

For the Conservatives, a victory would be an extraordinary coup for a government four years into its term — the first such win since 1960. Conservative candidate Michael Fallon, 29, is not alone in thinking it a distinct possibility. A 34-year-old taxi driver who once supported Labour said he would vote Conservative, refusing to blame the government for Britain's 3.2 million unemployed. I blame the unions for that and always have," he said.

Gary Moohan, a 41 sterling a week fitter, said almost all his friends, employed or not, would vote Conservative. "They deserve another five years to carry out what they are trying to do," he said. The Conservative candidate is an uncompromising supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's stern monetarist economic policies. His main strength against the alliance is what he calls its vagueness on policy, which he describes as its "invisible manifesto."

Polling day also offers Darlington other choices. "Tactical voting" candidate Thomas Keen is pleading with voters to deny him their support and to give it instead to the alliance. Screaming Lord Sutch, a pop singer with a taste for leopard skin coats, is the candidate of the official Monster Raving Loony Party.



"There IS a rabbit inside.... I'm sure it's there."

مكة في الدار

BOOK REVIEW

Muslims should move out of 'grey area', says leading writer



Juma'a Hammad

By Taher Hikmat

Islamic thinker and writer Juma'a Hammad's new book, "The Islamic Movement", introduces numerous issues of great importance to the Jordanian community. He treats on thorny ground that it takes experience and sensitivity to negotiate unscathed.

The author says his book is not unique, but is simply a modest attempt to recognise where we stand, clarify certain points in everyday words, and express an ordinary understanding of Islam, based on experience and observation.

The topic he is dealing with is among the most crucial and sensitive of our communal life. To tackle it in a simple objective style

is worthwhile in itself, as the author knows that Islam is an ideology endorsed by hundreds of millions of people, who have unquestionably absorbed its provisions, and adhered to its teachings.

A first glance at the book reveals not only its stylish and sensitive printing, but a rich and rather condensed introduction,

which is worthy of separate mention.

In his introduction, the author wonders why the Islamic movement, which prospered in the 1940s, has not achieved its goals, despite the passage of sufficient time.

He wonders why the "movement" has arrived at a complete deadlock in spite of its massive character. Where did things go wrong? Was the receptiveness of the ground, the direction of the movement or the means and methods? He argues that the masses are always eager to receive the Muslim educator with "an historical aptitude to answer the call".

Uncertainty and alienation

The author plunges into the reason behind the uncertainty and alienation that overwhelm today's Muslims, who seek remedies for their sufferings in other modern ideologies, in which they do not find peace of mind or satisfactory knowledge. Ideologies which came to life under different circumstances cannot reach the soul and mind of the Muslim.

The author stresses that, with the exception of Communism, Islam is the only theory that offers a universalist interpretation of the universe and history, and gives subtle answers to the questions preoccupying the human mind. He seems to suggest that Islam, among all religions and ideologies, is the more universal, humanitarian, and the better-

structured to embrace differences and diversities that characterise peoples and nations.

The author then moves on to say that the whole issue is in the hands of Islamic thinkers and leaders, who should get together and study the history of right and wrong in their ideas and experiences. They should formulate new means and open new avenues for incorporating the Muslim smoothly and practically into the twenty-first century.

However, the author does not actually specify, who these leaders are nor what Islamic movements working in this field he is referring to. The job the author entrusts to them is a very hard one, though not impossible. The author would have helped us a lot if he had elaborated on this point, but the issue is outlined in a way that raises unanswered questions. Does he mean the modernisation of the Muslim individual or the modernisation of Islamic thought?

The topics raised by introduction, some of which I have referred to, suggest lots of issues to be tackled. Had the author resorted to a methodological approach in his presentation of subject matter and analysis, he would have done Islamic and Arab thought a greater service. This, nevertheless, does not lessen the overall value of the book as a sincere and accurate expression of the disappointments, regressions and defeats of today's Muslims, as well as an expression of their yearnings, aspirations and the ex-

ceptions.

The author believes that the great majority of Muslims today are in a critical "grey zone", neither Muslim nor atheist. Communities generally said to be Muslim are actually not. Their people in their majority say their prayers, fast and perhaps make pilgrimages to Mecca, but they are in practice prisoners of a non-Muslim communal orientation and way of life.

The concern expressed by Western mass media over the "Islamic revival", and the numerous studies on Islam in both the West and the East, have one of two motives, he says.

The study of the political, theological and factional history of Islam in order to find out differences and inconsistencies and to play them up again, magnifying the minute points of disagreement which history books are full.

The provocation of other nations' fears, prejudices and historical grudges, and the arousing of apprehensions in the Islamic countries.

Freedom of expression

The best thing to be done by Muslim educators and thinkers within the framework of the present Islamic revival is to concentrate on guaranteeing freedom of expression and dialogue, and the respect for other people's right to such freedom.

Religious tolerance and respect of other views, with due consideration of imminent dangers,

could render it possible for a joint manifesto to be issued and published by Muslim thinkers and educators to the Islamic World.

The author then arrives at the major issue of the ways and means whereby Islam may reach power in Islamic communities. In answering this question, he introduces several ideas, emphasising the first major step is to outline an integrated Islamic programme that comprises the unanimously agreed questions and details, and then presenting such a programme to all Islamic countries through some kind of Islamic "party".

The author stresses that there is an urgent need for agreement among Islamic scholars on details. He reminds us of a similar thesis introduced by the great Islamic thinker Abul A'la Mawdudi in his book, "We and the Western Culture", in which he states that "it is necessary today to consider and comprehend questions resulting from the development and progress of science and culture within an atheist framework through several centuries. Such questions should be approached analytically, studied, and given careful answers in the light of the principles of Islam. This is a top priority for the Islamic thinkers at the present stage."

Journalistic style

Juma'a Hammad tackles many ideas and issues in his book with a broad and comprehensive app-

roach, which is different from the traditional methods of the great majority of Islamic thinkers. The journalistic style which the author uses for the greater part of the book is probably the main reason for his concise treatment of several issues (that need to be elaborated on).

But Juma'a Hammad's new book is undoubtedly a significant contribution to Islamic and political thought. Its significance lies in the following points:

It paves the way for thinkers in Islamic societies to pursue a similar effort in the search for the new Muslim individual and the modern Islamic society. Their deep-rooted belief in the return to Islam as the best remedy for the modern Muslim's sufferings, should urge them to seek a way out of the "grey area" in which they linger.

The book is also a testimony to the fact that Islamic scholarship is no monopoly, and that all those who feel they are competent enough can contribute to the maturing of a modern outlook on the Islamic community.

The book tackles some sensitive and controversial issues in a straightforward way, which gives it the advantage of reaching readers easily.

The book is being published at a critical stage of the Islamic nation's history, and it is a product of a Jordanian thinker who has a lot of experience in creative spheres, thought and politics, and who has direct contact with everyday occurrence.

Pakistan backs Islamic unity

Pakistan celebrates its National Day today, Wednesday. The following article was written for the occasion by Mohsin Ali.

Pakistan's espousal of the cause of Muslims throughout the world has been the mainspring of its foreign policy ever since it came into existence in August 1947. Islamic unity was a source of inspiration for the Muslims of the sub-continent in their struggle for freedom. The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, considered Pakistan's creation not an isolated event but an integral part of the world-wide Muslim struggle.

It is, thus, not without significance that the session of the All India Muslim League, which formulated the demand for an independent state of Pakistan at Lahore on March 23, 1940, also adopted unanimously a well-worded resolution in support of Arab demands in Palestine.

Anticipating the machinations of the World Zionist Congress, the Pakistani head of state, barely two months after his own state came into being, warned that the partition of Palestine could not be "supported historically, politically and morally", and that it would trigger "the gravest danger and unprecedented conflict" — a judgement on future events which history has upheld.

Pakistan has been strongly supportive of all efforts for a fair and

just solution of the Palestine problem. Not only in the U.N., the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, but in every other forum Pakistan has extended unstinted support to the Arab cause, calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Pakistan was an active member of the preparatory committee which played a very important role in holding the first ever summit of Muslim heads of state immediately after the Israeli-organised arson attack at the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. It was this Islamic Summit held in Rabat in 1969 that gave birth to the 42-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), comprising about 810 million Muslims — one-fifth of the world's population.

Pakistan's participation in the establishment, organisation and expansion of the OIC and its subsidiary agencies has been evident. It has been a member of the Jerusalem Committee of the OIC, headed by King Hassan of Morocco, charged with the task of preserving the Arab character of Jerusalem and opposing the Judaisation of Islam's holy places. Pakistan is also a member of the nine-nation committee set up by the OIC to bring about an end to

the war between Iraq and Iran.

In 1974, Pakistan had the honour to host the Second Islamic Summit held at Lahore. It was at this Summit that the Muslim world collectively recognised the PLO as the sole and authoritative representative of the Arabs of Palestine.

Earlier, in 1970, Pakistan was the venue of the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM). In January 1980, Islamabad hosted the first ever extraordinary session of the ICFM to consider the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in May that year the regular eleventh session of the ICFM.

In the May 1980 session, the Muslim foreign ministers unanimously called on Pakistan's President, General Zia-ul-Haq, then Chairman of the OIC, to address the U.N. General Assembly on behalf of the OIC on the advent of the fifteenth century of the Islamic hijra. The president addressed the assembly on Oct. 1, 1980.

Pakistan has played an active role in the decolonisation of several Muslim countries in Asia and Africa. As a member of the Security Council in 1952-53 when the struggle for the independence of the Maghreb countries — Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria — entered a decisive phase, Pakistan contributed to U.N. efforts towards the independence of these three states.

Pakistan played an equally

important role in opposing the trusteeship over Libya in 1949, urging instead the independence of a united Libya comprising Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan. Likewise, Pakistan pressed at the U.N. for the amalgamation of the Somali-speaking areas under colonial rule into an independent Somalia. In addition, Pakistan, as a member of the Governor-General's Commission, did its best for the termination of the condominium over Sudan and its eventual independence.

Pakistan has strong ties of common religion and culture with other Muslim countries. They share a common perception of international political issues. Economic relations are also very strong and well-poised for further growth and progress. Pakistan has joint ministerial commissions for economic cooperation with other Muslim states, foremost among them being Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya, Oman and Bahrain.

Pakistan has a work-force of about a million in other Muslim countries, and their remittances home are a valuable source of foreign exchange. Pakistan provides training and educational facilities to a large number of students from Muslim states in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and shares resources and technical know-how with fellow Muslim states.



The Meenar-i-Pakistan monument, on the site where the Pakistan Resolution was adopted on March 23, 1940.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION		TODAY'S EVENTS		AMMAN AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
07:00-24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Daybreak 07:45 The World 07:45 Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Britain's Chamber Music 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 17:30 Koran 17:30 Cartoons 18:15 Cartoons 18:15 George 19:30 Local Programme 19:30 Local Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:00 Variety Show 21:40 From the Arab Heritage 22:15 News in Arabic		Luwelidch. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.		This information is supplied by <i>Alia In-</i> <i>formation department at Amman Airport</i> tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.		36813 Dr. Mazin Hajjawi 51968 Nairoukh pharmacy 23672 Al Salam pharmacy 36731 Al Manar pharmacy 51048 Interior Circle Pharmacy 66808 Bareh East 41294 Asfour (taxi 23230 Tareeq taxi 661001 University 23924	
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SPORTS

Indian cricketers score 2nd
Caribbean tour victory

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — The Indians swept to the second success of their Caribbean cricket tour when their bowlers routed the Windward Islands and clinched victory by 129 runs here Tuesday.

Left arm spinner Ravi Shastri was the match-winner with five for 22 in 18.3 overs as the Windwards, needing 253 to win, were bundled out for 123 shortly after lunch on the fourth and final day.

Shastri was supported by leg spinner Sivaramakrishnan, who took two for 34, and off spinner Venkataraghavan with one for 16, while Gurusaran Singh held four catches as the Windwards' last eight wickets tumbled for 80.

The experienced Wilf Slack, Middlesex's left hander, was the only batsman to offer resistance to the spinners and became top scorer again by following his first innings 97 with 32.

Slack and Frederick Thorpe, who came together Monday after the first two second innings wickets went for 14, extended the overnight 35 for two to 63 before the slow bowlers decisively tilted the balance.

Shastri sent back Thorpe for 14, while Venkataraghavan got the crucial wicket of Slack when he flung the ball high to draw him a long way down the pitch and had him stumped by Kiran More.

The bare pitch of rolled mud yielded spin, but the ball turned slowly and it was the unfamiliarity of the Windwards batsmen with spin that plunged them to defeat.

After Slack was fourth out at 65, Shastri snapped up opener Lockhart Sebastian, who retired with a pulled muscle Monday evening, and Julien Charles to make the Windwards 92 for six at lunch.

Shastri and Sivaramakrishnan shared the remaining four wickets, which went for 31 in 40 minutes after the interval.

The Indians' only victory in their previous five matches was by an innings and 69 runs against Trinidad and Tobago.

Al Dmour
wins ICC
48-km
cycle race

By Riyad Ahmad

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In an attempt to support and raise the standard of the newly introduced sport in Jordan, cycling, the Intermediate Community College (ICC) Tuesday organised an open singles cycling race. Twenty seven cyclists representing two sports clubs, the ICC and the University of Jordan participated in the race. Six of them represented Muhammad Tariff Al Khayyat sports club, while six others represented the Arab Sports Club in Irbid. The results of the race were completely unpredictable.

Ziad Ali Al Dmour (116), a secondary school student and an energetic youngster won the race. Sa'ad Al Diwiri, another secondary school student and the youngest competitor came second. Samer Hasbani was third, leaving Jihad Saqr, Jordan's cycling champion in fourth place.

The 48 km race which was organised under the patronage of Mr. Ja'far Al Shami, the ICC board of trustees chairman, took place at 2:30 p.m. at the ICC. The cyclists followed the route to the Martyrs Monument, then the Zarqa Highway, Zarqa town-centre and then returning back to the reference point.

Of the twenty seven participants, only sixteen completed the race, the rest were exhausted and thus were not able to catch up with the rest.

Vladimir Marchuk: '260 kg is not the limit'

By Yuri Kharomov

MOSCOW (APN) — 28-year-old Soviet lifter Vladimir Marchuk who established a phenomenal record of 260 kg in the jerk in the superheavyweight class competing in Moscow in December 1982, says calmly that lifters will improve this performance by another ten kilograms during the next four to five years. This forecast is based on the sober calculation - the world record in the jerk has increased by four kilograms over the past eighteen months.

Marchuk's immediate plans are quite definite: "I shall try to beat the world record in the two-lift total (457.5 kg) established by Anatoli Pisarenko, my friend and champion of the world," he says. The world record-holder's optimism is well grounded because he lifted 450 kg in the aggregate at the same USSR Cup competition. This is the second-ranking result in the history of weightlifting.

Marchuk's success was applauded in the Izmailovo Sports Palace by about 2,000 spectators, among them Pisarenko, and Olympic champions the super-heavyweight class Sultan Rakhmanov (he also took part in the competition and ranked only 8th with 400 kg), Yuri Vlasov, Leonid Zhabotinsky and Vasil Alexeyev.

"The potentialities of Marchuk are great," said Leonid Zhabotinsky, double Olympic champion among the super-heavyweights. "This concerns first of all the jerk. To make steady headway, he has to stabilize his technique in the snatch. He has certainly achieved a lot during the past year. It is essential that not only has he improved his technical skill in this event but also produced an excellent performance (190 kg) in two successive competitions and tried to lift an even greater weight, 200 kg, at the latest one."

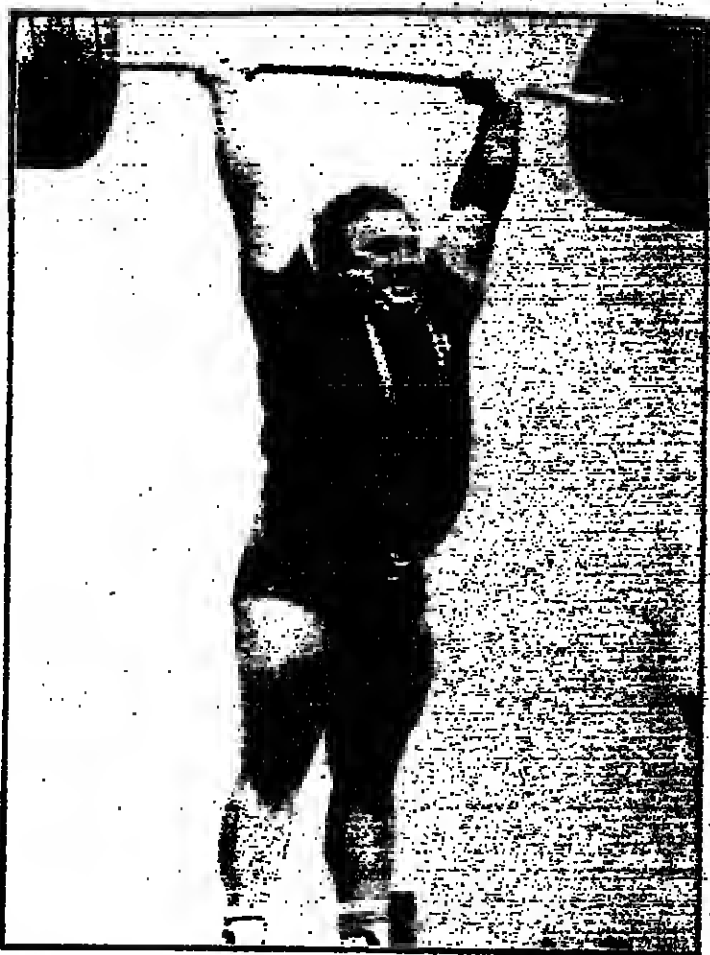
Vladimir Marchuk believes that he will soon beat this mark, too. "If 200 kg are added to my new result in the jerk, it makes a record two-lift total," he says. He wants to vie for the record sum with Anatoli Pisarenko either in the Friendship Cup contest to be held in Lvov at the end of March 1983 or in the 8th USSR Games in Moscow this July.

To a great extent Vladimir owes his progress in the snatch to the help of the other Soviet internationalists and even of his rivals. First Olympic champion Yuri Vardanyan and in recent time Anatoli Pisarenko helped him improve his technique in this event. "We often trained together this autumn and Pisarenko gave me several pieces of expert advice which have helped me to improve my technical skill in the snatch," Vladimir said.

The world record holder noted that he now wants to lose some weight in order to increase speed in the snatch. In the Moscow competitions he weighed 148.25 kg (his height is 178 cm). In his physique Marchuk does not match champions of the past Zhabotinsky and Alexeyev, and, of course, Pisarenko, but he is sufficiently mobile for his weight - he runs 100 metres in 13 seconds and jumps 3 metres from the standing position.

The 270 kg in the jerk is the second world record set by Vladimir Marchuk. Competing in the Friendship Cup International competition in Lvov in May 1981, he lifted 257.5 kg in the jerk, having thus broken Vasil Alexeyev's record which seemed to be destined to remain unbeaten for a long time ahead. But after that Marchuk was plagued by injuries and flops in the snatch when the athlete failed to cope even with the initial relatively small weights.

The world record-holder was born and grew up in a railwayman's family in the old Moscow district of Fili. He took up sport



largely because of the diagnosis by the medics who established that in his childhood he suffered from a heart disease, and recommended physical training as a way to cure it. Marchuk has been lifting weights for 13 years - in 1969 he joined a lifting training group at the Fili sports club. For the past five years he has been training under coach Mikhail Akopyants.

For a long time it was believed that Marchuk would not achieve tops in sport but Akopyants convinced him that he was quite capable of doing that. Big training loads constitute one of the basic

principles of his work. Sometimes the athlete lifts up to 100 tonnes during one training session. "I really work a lot and hold the view that all my achievements are more the result of gruelling training than of my gift for sport."

He registered his first major success in 1980 by winning the national title, though in the absence of Alexeyev and Rakhmanov.

Vladimir has graduated from the Moscow Physical Education College and is now working on a thesis which deals with the rehabilitation process among the athletes of the heavy weight classes.

Alan Jones considering comeback
at Long Beach Grand Prix

LONG BEACH, California (R) — Former world motor racing champion Alan Jones of Australia is considering a comeback in the Long Beach Formula One Grand Prix on Sunday, a race spokesman said Tuesday.

Jones, 37, who won the 1980 World Championship with Williams and retired at the end of the 1981 season, arrived here last night and is trying out an Arrows team car in the California desert town of Willow Springs.

Jones is included in the official list of Sunday's race entrants as a driver for the Arrows team, along with Marc Surer of Switzerland.

Race officials said whether Jones returns to Formula One racing on Sunday presumably depends on how well he drives in the desert.

When Jones quit after finishing third in the 1981 championship, differences with his then fellow Williams driver, Carlos Reu-

temann of Argentina, were said to have played a part in his decision to retire.

Reutemann retired after losing the 1981 drivers' championship by a single point.

When he was racing, Jones had a house in Palos Verdes, California, and has many friends in Long Beach. He sold the house when he decided to spend his retirement as a rancher in the Australian state of Victoria.

Archie Moore: Living boxing legend
spans 4 decades in the ring

By Jack Cavanaugh

Reuters

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Archie Moore is a living boxing legend who fought in four different decades—the 1930s, 40s, 50s and early 60s—in a career that spanned almost 30 years.

He was at least 39 when he won the world light-heavyweight title, 42 when he fought Rocky Marciano for the heavyweight crown, 43 when he met Floyd Patterson for the heavyweight championship and 49 when he challenged Muhammad Ali for the same title.

Many veteran boxing experts believe he was the best light-heavyweight ever, better even than Bob Fitzsimmons, Billy Conn and Bob Foster.

But in 234 fights, Moore's cumulative purses did not total the \$1.2 million reportedly guaranteed in both Dwight Braxton and Michael Spinks to meet for the undisputed light-heavyweight title last Friday night.

Yet, Moore, who says he is 69, has no regrets. "I travelled all over the world, met a lot of wonderful people and had a very satisfying career," the grey-haired former champion said.

A member of the boxing Hall of Fame and one of the sport's greatest craftsmen, "The Old Mongoose," a nickname he earned for his cunning behaviour in the ring, was shunned for years by leading

light-heavyweights.

For almost twenty years he travelled the world, fighting for tiny purses in places like Tasmania, Manila, Sao Paulo, Hot Springs, Arkansas and Kookuk, Iowa, while reigning champions waited for him to grow old.

Finally, at the age of 39, and some say older, Moore got a shot at the title, outpointing Joey Maxim on Dec. 17, 1952. It marked the beginning of a 10-year reign as the light-heavyweight champion, the longest ever in the division.

Moore never lost that title, but had it stripped from him by the National Boxing Association, the precursor of the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association, the European Boxing Union and the New York State Athletic Commission because of relative inactivity in the division.

The same year, Moore, now 49 and a gaudy boxer with explosive power, met Ali, whose prediction of "Moore in four" was borne out when the faded champion succumbed in the fourth round.

It was Moore's 26th, and last, defeat. Less than a year later, on March 15, 1963, Moore fought his last fight and won, knocking out Mike Dibasi in the third round in Phoenix.

That was Moore's 199th victory and 145th by knockout, a ring record that still stands. Today, Moore's eyes are as mischievous as ever and his smile is

disarming as he warmly recalls his remarkable career.

As a fighter Moore was a charming rogue who often allowed opponents to build up confidence in the early rounds by lulling them into a sense of security before striking.

After being knocked out by Moore in the late 1950s, Tony Anthony, then a promising young light-heavyweight, was asked what Moore had been saying to him during the fight.

"He was telling me, 'Tony, you're a good young fighter, and you're doing real well, and I believe him. Next thing I knew, I was on the floor and it was all over,'" Anthony said.

Moore smiles when such stories are recalled. And he is quick to praise any of his old opponents whose names crop up.

Asked to name the best light-heavyweight he had ever seen, Moore surprisingly picked Harold Johnson, whom he beat before Johnson won the light-heavyweight title.

And his toughest fight? "It was the Durelle fight," he said, referring to his first meeting with Yvon Durelle of Canada in Montreal on Dec. 10, 1958.

In that memorable bout, Durelle, more than 20 years younger than the 45-year-old Moore, dropped the old champion three times in the first round.

But Moore, who appeared hopelessly beaten, kept getting up. And then, in one of the most courageous comebacks in boxing history, "The Old Mongoose" knocked out Durelle in the 11th round to retain his title. Eight months later, in a rematch, Moore stopped Durelle in three rounds.

Today, the old champion, a distinguished-looking elder statesman of the ring, spends most of his time working with aspiring young boxers in a gymnasium at his home in San Diego.

"It's very satisfying, working with young people, and still staying active in boxing," he said.

African, Asian sports officials
to discuss multi-sport meeting

NEW DELHI (R) — African and Asian sports officials attending the International Olympic Committee session here this week are expected to discuss plans for a multi-sport Afro-Asian games in New Delhi later this year.

Air Vice Marshal C.L. Mehta, Secretary-General of the Indian Olympic Committee and one of the prime movers in the project, told Reuters Tuesday that African and Asian sports leaders had discussed the scheme at meetings in Los Angeles in January and in Kuwait last weekend when they signed a friendship agreement.

The New Delhi meeting, to be

chaired by the President of the Asian Olympic Council, Sheikh Fahd Al Sabah of Kuwait, will consider the Indian Olympic Committee's plans for a week-long games of eight to 10 sports in New Delhi in November.

"We cannot hold an extravaganza like the Asian Games (staged in New Delhi last November), nor do we feel it is necessary," Mehta said. "Our aim is to establish sporting ties between Asia and Africa and it does not need a big festival to do that."

It is hoped to stage alternate games in Asia and Africa on a reciprocal basis.

Laciar to defend WBA crown

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine Santos Laciar has accepted a \$100,000 offer to defend his

World Boxing Association (WBA) flyweight crown against Japanese Suichi Hozumi in Japan on May 5.

Laciar's promoter Juan Carlos Lectorre said Tuesday he received a telephone call from a representative of the Japanese promoters confirming the purse. "I consulted Laciar's representative and he agreed," Lectorre added.

Laciar, 24, has successfully defended his title three times since winning it last May from Mexican Juan Herrera. He stopped challenger Ramon Neri of the Dominican Republic in the ninth round in the Northern City of Cordoba earlier this month.

Hooper beats
Wilkison

MILAN, Italy (R) — First round results in the Cuneo Cup Grand Prix tennis tournament Monday. Eddie Edwards (South Africa) beat Victor Amaya (U.S.) 7-6, 6-2. Hank Pfister (U.S.) beat Chris Lewis (New Zealand) 6-1, 3-6, 6-3. Chip Hooper (U.S.) beat Tim Wilkison (U.S.) 7-6, 2-6, 7-6.

Jordan Times
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OBITUARY

The Director-General and all members of the department of Antiquities deeply regret to announce the death of Ernst Walter Krueger, Dipl. Ing. Architect. Mr. Krueger, who helped establish the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology in Amman and supervised the restoration work at Um Qeis (Gadara), will be much missed by his friends and fellow archaeologists.

EUROPCAR

is now sponsoring the Jordan Doubles-Darts Championship on March 25th 1983 at the

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ECONOMY

European press attacks
France's economic policy

PARIS (R) — French press commentators of right and left Tuesday described Monday's European currency realignment as a blow to the socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand.

Most newspaper analysts either blamed what they called government incompetence for the effective devaluation of the French franc against the West German mark by eight per cent or said it was the inevitable result of Mr. Mitterrand's social policies.

Only L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party which as four ministers in the government, suggested other countries might be responsible for the pressure on the franc which led to its realignment.

The pro-government Le Matin said the agreement in Brussels evaluating the franc by 2½ per cent and revaluing the mark by 1½ per cent meant France was paying the bill for its inflation rate and huge foreign trade deficit.

The right-wing Le Figaro said

official explanations that the move was taken for technical reasons "cannot mask the evident fact that what happened Monday was a punishment for this government's incapacity to manage the national economy."

The independent left-wing newspaper Liberation said the devaluation had compromised the second phase of the administration's austerity plan which began with a four-month wage-price freeze last summer and autumn.

Most press commentators said tough measures aimed at cutting consumption and slowing inflation, now running at over nine per cent, seemed inevitable if the full benefit of the devaluation were to be reaped.

L'Humanite said the government should avoid any move that led to a reduction of living standards and instead use nationalised industries and banks to provide jobs and reduce imports, as well as levying higher taxes on the rich.

BONN (R) — The West German press portrayed Monday's realignment of West European currencies as a major concession by Bonn and complained of French inflexibility and economic folly.

The liberal Frankfurter Rundschau, reflecting general anger over the course of the Brussels talks when Bonn agreed to a 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark, said West Germany had "sacrificed part of its competitiveness on the altar of the Common European Market."

The right-wing Die Welt struck a similar tone, describing the agreement as a triumph of political considerations over economic sense. Bonn could only hope that Paris would respond by avoiding any "loathsome" protective measures, it added.

The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine praised West German

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg for his "patience" in dealing with the arguments of the other nine ministers. The French negotiators were accused of playing at blackmail in their refusal to devalue the franc earlier.

The economic daily Handelsblatt said the talks showed the dangers France's internal economic problems held for the community.

Meanwhile, West Germany agreed to a larger than necessary revaluation of its currency to encourage economic policy changes in France, according to a senior Dutch official who attended the currency talks in Brussels.

Mr. Pieter Korteweg, Dutch treasurer general, told Reuters in an interview that there was no economic justification for the eight per cent parity change between the French franc and German mark.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stocks were firmer in line with Wall Street and in reaction to the European Monetary System realignment. Trading was quiet, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was up 6.9 at 659.4.

Government bonds were off the highs with longer dated issues around ½ point firmer in tuckstore trading on the slightly stronger level of sterling, dealers said. The new exchequer 10½ per cent 1986 convertible issue was up 7-16 point at 26-7/16.

Among the leaders ICI rose 6p to 402, Glaxo gained 17p at 515 while BOC was up 3p at 204 after 206 on U.S. buying interest.

Gold and North American were both firmer. Banks made sharp advances following the recent dividend season with NatWest jumping 18p at 571 while Standard Charter was 32p higher after its annual results. Insurances were mostly firmer but Willis Faber was down 18p at 548 after 536 after reporting figures below market expectations.

Oils were firm, partly in technical reaction to the recent falls with Shell up 8p at 434 while a shortage of stock helped Ultramar to rise 22p to 514.

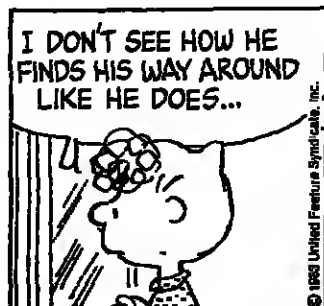
In stores, Burton was up 4p at 321 after 328 following interim figures while in heweries Grand Met rose 5p to 333. Tobacco issue Bat gained 15p at 645.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

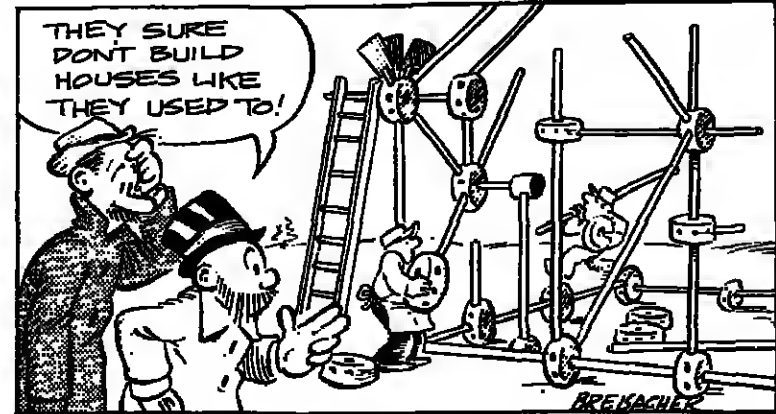
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4727/37	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2231/34	Canadian dollars	
	2.4010/20	West German marks	
	2.6915/30	Dutch guilders	
	2.0700/20	Swiss francs	
	47.44/49	Belgian francs	
	7.1975/2025	French francs	
	1439.00/1440.50	Italian lire	
	238.95/239.10	Japanese yen	
	7.5020/70	Swedish crowns	
	7.1940/90	Norwegian crowns	
	8.5450/5550	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	421.50/422.50	U.S. dollars	

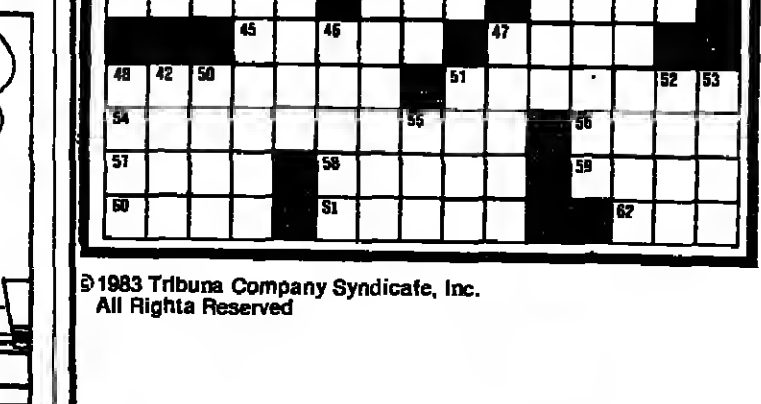
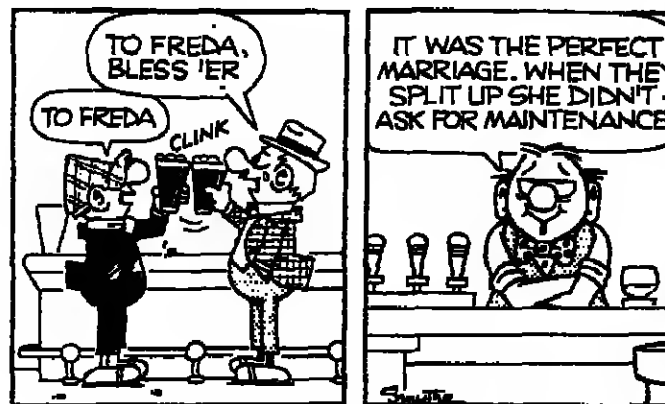
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. opposes toughening laws

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration voiced strong opposition Monday to two congressional bills aimed at toughening laws against foreign firms which "dump" goods on the U.S. market. It said the moves might stifle legitimate competition and violate international trade agreements.

USSR experiments labour system

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government is experimenting with a system of linking wages to productivity and making allowances for the degree of difficulty of work, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Tuesday. A three-year experiment, beginning this year at several factories in Leningrad, appears aimed at boosting the prestige of certain professions and raising labour productivity. Communist Party leader Mr. Yuri Andropov has said changes in the Soviet economy are long overdue and in recent weeks economists have mooted various ideas aimed at improving productivity.

Qatar restricts foreign firms

DOHA (OPECNA) — All foreign companies operating in Qatar should be registered at the ministry of commerce and industry, have Qatari agents and limit their activities to areas covered by their licences and contracts, an official announcement said. It warned that companies which did not adhere to the commercial laws of the country would be subjected to legal action.

Nigeria, U.K. stress oil stability

LAGOS (OPECNA) — Nigeria and Britain have emphasised their common interest in the stability of the oil market. In a communique following two days of talks here, the two countries stressed the need for oil producers to retain their fair share of the market and agreed to maintain close contact on the subject. They also discussed efforts being made for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Block warns Japan, EEC

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block warned the European Economic Community and Japan Monday that the United States would vigorously defend its share of the world agricultural market. "We are going to fight to the last to maintain our market share," he said in an address to the National Press Club.

Turkey devalues lira

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Tuesday devalued the lira by 3.3 per cent against the dollar and 2.1 per cent against the Deutschmark, following the reshuffle in the European Monetary System (EMS) Monday. The central bank, which has published a daily rate for the lira since May 1981, Tuesday quoted a buying price of 202.25 lira to one dollar, compared with 195.50 Monday. The mark was quoted by the central bank Tuesday at 83.60 lira compared with 81.80 Monday.

U.K. telecom staff demonstrate

LONDON (R) — Employees of British Telecom demonstrated all over Britain Monday in protest against government plans to sell the state-owned communications company. Union officials said they might take industrial action to stop the latest attempt by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to reverse years of state takeovers by Labour Party administrations.

UAE gives full support to OPEC

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The United Arab Emirates Monday reaffirmed its determination to preserve OPEC's unity and offered full support for efforts to stabilise the world economy. The federal cabinet, at its weekly session, stressed the importance of the new OPEC agreement on prices and production after bearing a detailed report from Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan, who chairs the four-member OPEC market monitoring committee, said later that a venue for the next committee meeting on April 18 had yet to be fixed. The cabinet also approved a measure according "special status" to UAE citizens and employees from other members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council who want to change their jobs in either the private or public sectors.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1983

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day is the best time to get together with experts and obtain the data you need to get ahead in your line of endeavor. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to those details that will help clear up a problem that has troubled you in the past. Try to avoid arguments.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go after personal aims in a direct way and get excellent results. Become friendly with persons who can be helpful to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Engage in civic affairs which could give you added prestige. Show others that you are a most reliable person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are now able to get the information you need for new ventures you have in mind. Avoid a troublemaker.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can now handle credit and debit matters intelligently and get excellent results. Use orthodox business methods for best results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know exactly what associates expect of you and then cooperate to the best of your ability. Discuss money matters with an expert.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The planets are favorable and you can make advancements in career matters now. Think along more constructive lines.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take time for recreation since it could remove any tensions you may have. Your creativity is highest in the morning.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take steps to see that home conditions are improved. Increased study on a new project could bring more abundance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't neglect routine affairs and everything works out better for you and associates. Be as efficient as you can.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Engage in practical affairs that could lead to greater income in the future. Analyze your progress in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Making yourself more attractive through health treatments is wise at this time. Take part in activities you enjoy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be precise but there is also loftiness of thought here, so be sure to provide with a good education so that this life can be a happy and successful one. Be sure to give spiritual and ethical training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Attila	25 Fire: pref.
4 Sharp	26 By means of
9 Dull	27 Perfume
13 Destroyed	31 Squashed
15 Sub	32 Algonquian
16 River in Italy	33 Irons of the screen
17 Onetime pitcher, Schoolboy	34 Ms. Claire
18 Mardi Gras	35 Sounded
20 Word on some packages	37 Tolstoi
22 Go-between	38 "Barney Miller"
23 Bad or mad follower	40 Fate
24 Campus officials	41 Pound of poetry
	42 Burdened
	43 Two-year old sheep
	44 Harte
	45 Clear
	47 Household lady
	48 "— star cross'd lovers"
	51 Impure soda
	54 City in Maa.
	55 Unsophisticated
	57 Biblical weed
	58 Down
	59 City in Sicily
	60 "The — the Limit"
	61 Entrap
	62 "La Coq —"
	63 French composer
	64 Prized tur
	65 Noonday meal
	66 Saloon
	67 Ciphers
	68 Sierra —
	69 Piamires
	70 Pike's —
	71 Fox or Rebbitt
	72 Author of "Sister Carrie"
	73 Cartoonist Gardner at el.
	74 55 Harem room

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72

WORLD

China denies progress in Sino-Soviet negotiations

PEKING (R) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Tuesday recent talks aimed at improving relations between China and the Soviet Union were beneficial but made no significant progress.

"The atmosphere was calm. The consultations were beneficial," Mr. Qian told reporters on his return from Moscow.

Asked whether the talks, which followed meetings in Peking last October, had resulted in a development in relations, he replied firmly: "no," adding: "Differences continue to exist."

The talks lasted from March 1 to 15 and Monday Mr. Qian had a 70-minute meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. They discussed ways of removing obstacles to improved relations.

Mr. Qian, looking relaxed and cheerful, said a third round of talks would place in Peking, but no date had been fixed. He declined to comment on the Soviet attitude at the latest round with their attitude last October.

Both sides have insisted that they are holding consultations rather than fully-fledged political

negotiations. Monday the official Soviet news agency TASS said Mr. Qian and Mr. Gromyko had stated the "positive importance" of having a political dialogue.

The first round of talks lasted three weeks but made little progress after more than 20 years of hostility.

Peking sees three main obstacles: The presence of more than one million Soviet troops on their common border and in Mongolia, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Moscow's support for Vietnam's military role in Kampuchea.

Moscow has said it wants China to renounce publicly all future claims to territory ceded to the Tsarist empire in the 10th century. China strongly opposes the Soviet contention that the talks should not include problems involving third countries.

U.S. rejects claim

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Monday rejected a Chinese statement saying that the arms which Washington plans to sell to Taiwan this year and next would violate a Sino-American understanding reached last Aug-

ust.

A department spokesman told Reuters that if the U.S. went ahead with plans to sell Taiwan arms worth \$800 million this year and \$780 million in 1984, "that would be fully consistent with the August 17, 1982 communique."

In Peking the Chinese government said it considered the sales a violation of the American pledge to cut down on arms deliveries to Taiwan gradually and added that it had objected to Washington about them.

U.S. and Chinese officials said it was agreed a reduction should be made from the level set in 1979, when diplomatic relations were fully normalised. There was also no dispute that the figure for that year was \$598 million.

Adjusted for inflation, the 1979 level was not equivalent to \$830 million, so the projected levels for this year and next did represent a real fall, the State Department said.

But diplomatic sources in Peking said China could not agree to the index-linking, and had been reluctant to accept even a gradual reduction rather than an immediate embargo on sales.



MIDDLE EAST EXHIBITION IN LONDON:

The picture is not from the film "Omar Mukhtar" or "Lawrence of Arabia" but from the archives of London's Imperial War Museum.

sum. The museum has just opened a new permanent exhibition devoted to the Middle East. The photographs on display form a narrative of the events in the Middle East at the time of World War I (1914-18).

NEWS IN BRIEF

8 Iraqi soldiers killed in Italy

VENICE, Italy (R) — Eight Iraqi soldiers died Monday when their Soviet-made helicopter crashed off-Italy into a mountain near here in the vicinity of important military sites, Italian television reported. Investigators said most of the bodies were burned beyond recognition but flight documents and identity papers indicated the men were all Iraqi soldiers from Baghdad. The Iraqi military helicopter registered Y-101 had arrived from Iraq in a series of short flights and was on its way to Milan for an overhaul after a two-day stopover in Venice. It crashed off the route it should have taken, Venice flight controllers said, adding the pilot was flying by sight.

Greek soldiers claim credit for murder

ATHENS (R) — A clandestine group which says it is made up of dissatisfied Greek soldiers has claimed responsibility for the murder of a right-wing newspaper owner. Police, tipped off by an anonymous telephone caller Monday, found a letter in a waste paper basket in the centre of Athens from the previously unknown "organisation of anti-military struggle" saying it had shot George Athanassiades, 71, as a protest against conditions in the army. "Every day we learn of suicides and accidents, and appalling living conditions of soldiers," the letter said. "How did Mr. Athanassiades and his newspaper react to all these? With guilty silence and outrageous attacks on our struggle."

Jakarta's security organ 'not needed'

JAKARTA (R) — Senior members of parliament Tuesday urged the government to abolish Indonesia's powerful national security agency, Kopkamtib. A spokesman for the opposition Muslim United Development Party, Ali Tamin, was quoted by the newspaper Merdeka as saying subversive activities in Indonesia were practically non-existent and the political situation was stable. He noted that Kopkamtib was set up in 1965 to "restore peace and order" following the abortive communist coup. Retired Gen. Daryatmo, a former Kopkamtib chief-of-staff and currently a member of the ruling Golkar Party said that if government ministries were functioning normally, Kopkamtib "is no longer needed."

5 executed in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — A firing squad in Guatemala executed five men early Monday after a secret military tribunal found them guilty of crimes ranging from murder and rape to kidnapping and theft, informed sources said. Fifteen Guatemalans have now been shot by firing squad since the coup a year ago which brought President Efraim Rios Montt to power. The government made no statement on Monday's executions but an employee of Guatemala City's central cemetery said the five men died before dawn.

Angola takes steps to free hostages

VIENNA (R) — Angola is taking steps to secure the release of 64 Czechoslovak citizens captured by guerrillas in central Angola earlier this month, the official Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka reported. The agency gave no further details. The Angolan guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has offered to swap 20 Portuguese and the 64 Czechoslovaks for one Irish and six British mercenaries jailed in Luanda. In a statement released in Lisbon, UNITA asked the Prague government to order Cuban and Angolan troops to call off an offensive aimed at recovering the captives, mainly technicians and their families, seized in a raid on March 12. UNITA also said all children captured would be handed over to the Red Cross without negotiation as soon as the hostages had been escorted to "safe areas." Prague has said 21 Czechoslovak children were taken.

Turkish aide to discuss thorny issue in Syria

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will visit Syria shortly to discuss attacks by Armenian guerrillas on Turks living abroad, a foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Turkmen's visit to Syria follows a secret trip to Lebanon last week where he asked President Amin Gemayel to take action against Armenian guerrilla groups based in Beirut.

Turkish newspapers have said that Armenian militants, who have killed at least 25 Turks living abroad in the past decade, have been trained in camps in Syria.

Following the latest attack, in which Turkey's ambassador to Yugoslavia was shot dead in Belgrade earlier this month, Ankara said it would take up the issue with

governments of any country where it suspected militant Armenians were based.

The spokesman said Mr. Turkmen would also discuss bilateral issues in Damascus, including smuggling across the Turkish-Syrian border and latest political developments in the region.

The date of the visit is expected to be announced in the next few days, he said.

The spokesman would not comment on a report Tuesday in the newspaper Hurriyet which said Turkish intelligence had learnt that Beirut-based Armenian groups were planning a wave of attacks on Turkish targets abroad in April, which they had dubbed the "month of vengeance."

Kaunda arrives in U.K.

LONDON (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia began a three-day state visit to Britain Tuesday during which he will have talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The talks will be low-key, according to British officials, but the problems confronting southern Africa are likely to be discussed.

President Kaunda or Foreign Minister Lameck Goma, who will have a separate meeting with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, could raise the subject of British aid to recession-hit Zambia, currently a modest £15 million (\$22 million) annually, informed sources said.

Trade between the two countries has dropped sharply, largely reflecting Zambia's chronic shortage of foreign exchange due to the slump in world demand for copper, its main export.

President Kaunda flew into London with his wife and son.

Only one hour has been allotted to President Kaunda's talks with Mrs. Thatcher Wednesday, to be followed by lunch.

An aide to Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo squashed speculation that he might meet President Kaunda, saying that such a meeting would definitely not take place.

Finns face lengthy coalition talks

HELSINKI (R) — Finland's political parties and president Tuesday faced difficult and probably lengthy talks on the formation of a government following general elections which left the shape of a new coalition undecided.

Only the Social Democrats and the small, maverick Rural Party made significant gains in the vote which ended Monday.

The Social Democrats, with five new seats, making their total 57, remained the largest party in the 200-member parliament but were unlikely to be able to form a government alone.

And political analysts said it was difficult to see how the nationalist Rural Party, which snatched 17 seats compared with its previous six apparently in a protest vote against other parties, could be included in a coalition.

The analysts said President Mauno Koivisto, who has considerable say in the formation of a coalition, is faced with a tough task.

As president he is responsible for maintaining Helsinki's delicate relations with the Soviet Union and must ensure that Finland has a stable government with a working majority.

Political commentators said the president would probably have to intervene more firmly than expected to force the parties to work together.

The big surprise of the vote was the failure of the moderate conservative National Coalition Party to make the sweeping gains predicted for it. It lost two seats to end up with 44.

The party had been hoping for a

good showing to put it in a strong bargaining position after almost 17 years in opposition.

The communists and centrists, who have effectively excluded the conservatives from government on the grounds that this would upset Moscow, also suffered losses which analysts said would weaken their bargaining position.

The bitterly divided communists and socialists grouped in the People's Democratic League lost eight of their 35 seats while the centre party, a pivotal political force under former President Urho Kekkonen, dropped to 38 from 41 seats.

Contacts between the parties began immediately after the election result was published and the talks could continue for up to two months.

Soviet envoy to hold talks in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov opens talks with Yugoslav leaders Tuesday on closer major political issues and economic cooperation.

Mr. Tikhonov, the first high-ranking Kremlin leader to visit communist but non-aligned Yugoslavia since Yuri Andropov became Soviet leader last November, arrived in Belgrade Monday flanked mainly by senior economic aides.

His talks Tuesday with Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Platinic would focus on growing trade and economic ties, officials here said.

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's principal trading partner,

supplying more than half of its 10 million tonnes annual oil imports. Trade between the two countries last year reached \$7 billion.

Mr. Tikhonov, 77, also a member of the powerful Soviet Communist Party politburo, will have separate meetings with Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic and Communist Party chief Milija Ribickic, the officials said.

They said the leaders would discuss world issues, relations within the international communist movement and relations between the two countries' Communist parties. The officials expected the visit to strengthen ties, but without Yugoslavia giving up any of its fiercely guarded independence.

The two sides would not change their positions on issues such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Poland and others where their opinions were widely different, a Yugoslav official said.

But this had not been and should not be an obstacle to developing cooperation and to continuing a dialogue on foreign policy matters where there was no disagreement, he added.

Mr. Tikhonov's talks with Mrs. Platinic will be followed by an official dinner. He will also visit the tomb of the late President Tito.

Mr. Tikhonov will visit the northwestern city of Zagreb Wednesday before returning to Belgrade.

Afghan airlines chief allegedly murdered

ISLAMABAD (R) — The president of Afghanistan's state-run airlines, Sayeed Baba, was apparently murdered in Kabul on Saturday night, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

They said they had received different accounts of Captain Baba's death but they considered it virtually certain he had been murdered.

Afghan resistance sources in Pakistan also reported his death but they had no details.

The diplomats, who receive information from their missions in Kabul, said Captain Baba, head of Ariana Afghan Airlines and related by marriage to Afghan President Babrak Karmal, appeared to have been shot near or inside his apartment on Saturday night

and was buried the next day. Diplomatic sources in New Delhi said they were almost certain the captain was murdered but the identity and motive of the killers were not known.

They said that according to some reports he had suffered a heart attack or committed suicide but another version was that he was shot dead in his apartment in an area of Kabul where Afghan and Soviet officials live.

Diplomats said Captain Baba, aged about 47, was trained in the United States and his wife was a close relative of President Karmal. He was a career pilot who continued to captain international flights even after becoming head of Ariana.

Diplomats in Islamabad said it

was not clear whether he was killed by anti-government rebels or disgruntled airline employees or whether his death was the result of factional feuds inside the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

They quoted one version of information received by them as saying the airline chief was shot and killed when he answered a knock on his apartment door during a power blackout. Another account said he was shot while returning home with his family.

The diplomats said reports in Kabul that the airline chief suffered a heart attack or committed suicide appeared to be part of a government attempt to obscure the manner of his death.

Fatally-ill people should be allowed choice of death, U.S. body says

WASHINGTON (R) — Mentally competent people suffering fatal illnesses should be free to choose to die by refusing life-sustaining treatment, according to an influential commission of U.S. experts in medicine, law and ethics.

In the case of mentally incapacitated patients, relatives or other interested parties should be named to decide whether or not to prolong life, the commission said in a report Monday.

The experts, whose studies on other ethical issues in health care have formed the basis of many U.S. laws, said it is important to define procedures for using kidney machines, respirators and other life-sustaining equipment because 80 per cent of Americans die in institutions rather than at home.

Hospitals and nursing homes

often place undue emphasis on keeping terminally ill people alive, curtailing the patients' right to die early if they wish, the commission said.

"Competent patients' decisions regarding medical treatment should almost always be honoured, even when they lead to an earlier death," Morris Abram, chairman of the commission set up in 1978 by President Carter, told a news conference.

Mental retardation in babies is not sufficient reason to withhold treatment, they concluded.

The commission also said health workers might justifiably refuse to offer fatally ill people all available treatment because of the need to use limited resources more equitably.

But it added: "Information about... these constraints must be

available to the patients or their surrogates."

The most influential of the experts' eight reports, a 1981 study called "defining death", recommended that the law regard death as the irreversible loss of all brain functions and not merely as the permanent cessation of heart and lung activity, the traditional definition.

Since the publication of that report, some 12 U.S. states have adopted a new model statute based on the proposal.

The experts have also warned against the use of genetic screening to choose the sex of children and questioned the advisability of producing genetically engineered half-human, half-animal creatures to work as people's slaves.

The commission has three more

reports pending, including one studying differences in access to health care, and will release them even though its mandate expires on March 31.

Mr. Abram, a lawyer and former president of Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, and his 10 colleagues spent two years preparing the 255-page report, called "deciding to forgo life-sustaining treatment."

Even before its publication Monday, arguments from its draft version were incorporated in American medical and nursing school curricula and cited in legal cases.

Among the report's major conclusions is that a competent patient who is likely to suffer cardiac arrest during surgery should usu-

ally be informed of the risk beforehand and offered the choice of deciding for or against resuscitation.

It says that, once a patient is known to have lapsed into permanent unconsciousness, his or her family should decide what sort of medical care should be provided. Neither law nor ethics requires the continuation of treatment, it says.

But the experts, who included Thomas Ballantine, clinical professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School, and Alexander Capron, a leading professor of law from the University of Pennsylvania, said parents and doctors should not refuse life-sustaining therapy to infants born with down's syndrome (mongolism), a condition of permanent mental abnormality.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J108
♥ QJ962
♦ 8542
♣ 6

WEST **EAST**
♠ K62 ♠ 743
♥ 74 ♥ 3
♦ AK10 ♦ J97
♣ KJ8 ♣ Q109742

SOUTH
♠ A95
♥ AK1085
♦ 63
♣ A53

The bidding:
South West North East
1 1 3 3 Pass
4 Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

For some, a 75 percent chance of success is more than adequate. But there are those who prefer a sure thing.

The bidding has several points of interest. Over West's takeout double, North's jump to three hearts was preemptive. It showed a distributional hand, little or no defense and at least four-card trump support. Since North was more than likely to hold a singleton for his preempt, South realized that the two hands could offer a reasonable play for ten tricks.

West led the king of diamonds, then cashed the queen as well, before shifting to a trump. Declarer realized that, if East held one of the two missing spade honors, his game was assured. So he won the trump lead in dummy and ran the jack of spades to West's queen. West exited with a trump, taken on the board. Declarer repeated the spade finesse and found that this was the one time in four that the contract was due to fail.

Even if the informatory double had not alerted declarer to the possibility that both spade honors might be offside, he should have made his contract. An elimination would have guaranteed ten tricks regardless of how the spade honors were located.

After winning the trump in dummy at trick three, declarer should have ruffed a diamond high. Ace of clubs and a ruff would have provided the entry to the table for another diamond ruff. Now declarer can eliminate the club suit with a ruff in dummy, and then draw the last trump with dummy's queen.

When declarer runs the jack of spades to West's queen, West is end played. He must either return a spade into declarer's combined tenace, or yield a ruff-suff. Either way, declarer is assured of ten tricks.

1500 فقه الامل